

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues



2014

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Labor Market Information Unit

Cover: *Port of Galilee, Narragansett, RI*

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues

Rhode Island Department of Labor & Training Labor Market Information Unit

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Table of Contents

Rhode Island Employment by Size of Firm	2
The Employment Situation – 2013 Recap	7
Recession and Recovery	15
Private Sector Job Change by Wage Class	21
Current Labor Force Data	23
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed	24
Online Job Postings are Up Over the Year	28
Age Demographics of Rhode Island Industries	30
Labor Supply and Demand	34
Employee Benefits in Rhode Island	39
Opportunities for Tomorrow’s Workforce	41
2022 Projected Outlook & Training Requirements for Available Jobs	45
Employment by Education Level within Economic Sector	47
Rhode Island’s Population Growth Slows	48
Local Population Trends	49
Rhode Island’s Foreign-Born Population	50
Education Counts	52

Rhode Island Employment by Size of Firm

The Rhode Island economy is characterized by a large number of small companies employing a small number of workers. In March 2014, there were 32,202 private businesses in the state employing 389,845 workers.

Nearly half the employers (49.1%) in the state have between one and four employees; however, they employ just 7.6 percent of the workforce. The largest employers, those with 1,000 or more employees, numbered 30 (0.1%) and employed 16.2 percent of Rhode Island's private sector workforce.

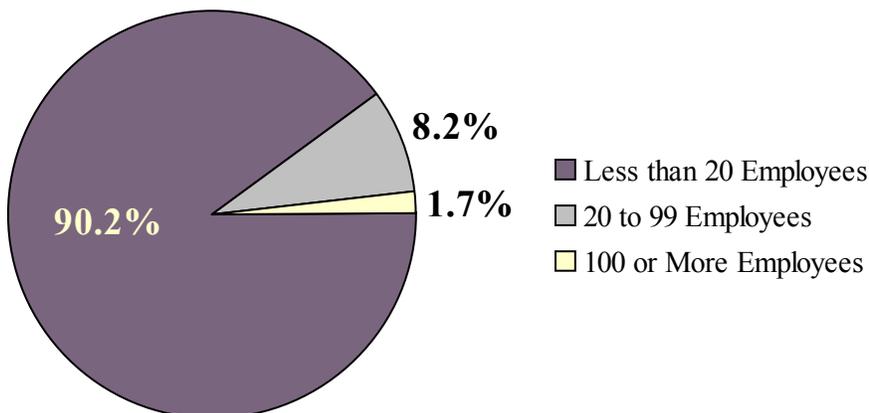
- Smaller employers, those with less than 20 employees, represented 90.2 percent of all employers in the state and employed one quarter (24.7%) of the workforce.
- Mid-sized companies (20 to 99 workers) employed 27.1 percent of the private sector employment and accounted for 8.2 percent of the firms.
- There are just 565 (1.7%) firms in the state employing 100 or more workers. Together, these firms employ nearly half (48.3%) of the state's private sector employees.

The state's 30 largest firms (1,000 or more employees) are found in the Health Care & Social Assistance (9), Private Education (5), Finance & Insurance (5), Retail Trade (4), Management of Companies & Enterprises (2), Manufacturing (1), Transportation & Warehousing (1), Information (1), Administrative & Waste Services (1) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (1) sectors.

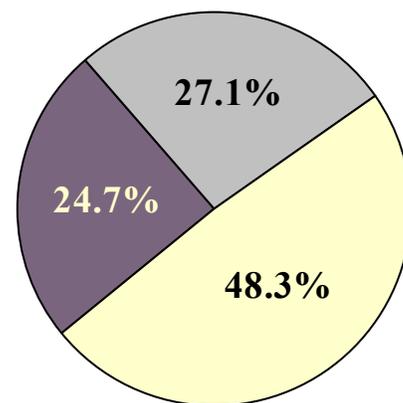
Size Class	Employers*		Employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	32,202	100.0%	389,845	100.0%
Zero	5,950	18.5%	0	0.0%
1-4	15,809	49.1%	29,453	7.6%
5-9	4,495	14.0%	29,543	7.6%
10-19	2,754	8.6%	37,066	9.5%
20-49	1,961	6.1%	59,308	15.2%
50-99	668	2.1%	46,287	11.9%
100-249	393	1.2%	60,065	15.4%
250-499	100	0.3%	33,888	8.7%
500-999	42	0.1%	31,275	8.0%
1000+	30	0.1%	62,960	16.2%

*Based on size of firm

Percentage of Employers by Size Class
March 2014



Percent of Employment by Size Class
March 2014



*Firm refers to the entire business entity. It may have one or more establishments (locations) within the state.

It is important to note that changes in size class data are influenced by the switching of employers from one size class to another as well as by new firms coming into the state.

Rhode Island Private Covered Employers Size Class by Industry March 2014

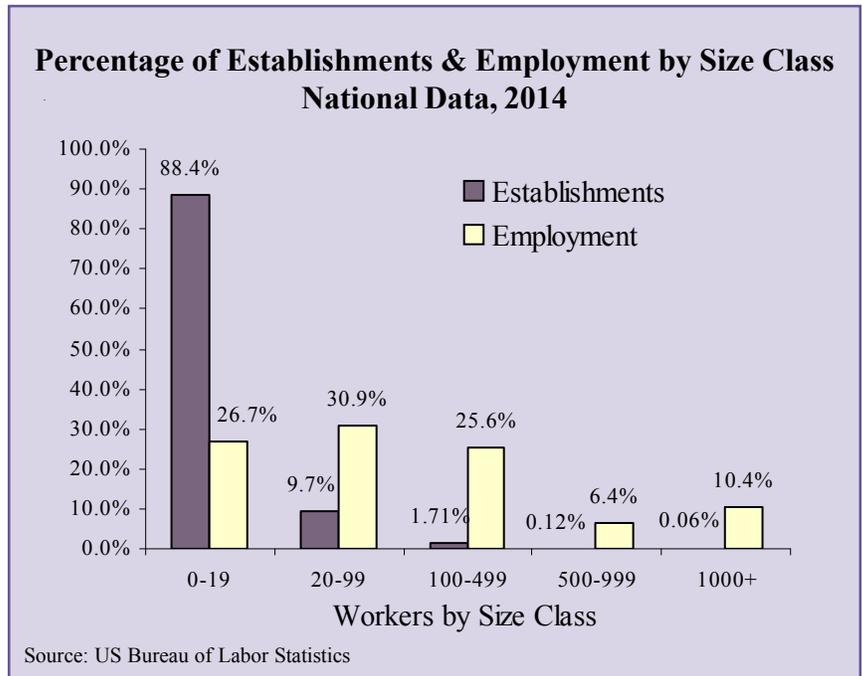
Major Industry	Firms/ Employees	Total	Total Number of Employees									
			0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000+
TOTAL	# of Firms	32,202	5,950	15,809	4,495	2,754	1,961	668	393	100	42	30
	# of Employees	389,845	0	29,453	29,543	37,066	59,308	46,287	60,065	33,888	31,275	62,960
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	# of Firms	158	60	67	18	11	2					
	# of Employees	452	0	128	127	146	*					
Mining	# of Firms	18	2	6	5	3	2					
	# of Employees	150	0	13	36	42	*					
Utilities	# of Firms	27	2	12	4	3	4	1			1	
	# of Employees	1,011	0	24	31	39	111	*			*	
Construction	# of Firms	3,479	1,090	1,632	413	207	107	25	5			
	# of Employees	14,225	0	3,164	2,663	2,773	3,028	1,861	736			
Manufacturing	# of Firms	1,613	144	524	292	239	236	101	58	13	5	1
	# of Employees	40,198	0	1,157	1,928	3,325	7,338	7,106	8,773	4,122	*	*
Wholesale Trade	# of Firms	2,877	523	1,712	293	177	118	32	18	4		
	# of Employees	16,629	0	2,647	1,936	2,386	3,526	2,239	2,441	1,454		
Retail Trade	# of Firms	2,965	386	1,383	554	311	188	79	37	16	7	4
	# of Employees	46,642	0	2,994	3,617	4,174	5,858	5,195	5,564	5,652	4,866	8,722
Transportation & Warehousing	# of Firms	669	138	306	95	55	46	17	9	1	1	1
	# of Employees	8,454	0	535	625	759	1,452	1,192	1,281	*	*	*
Information	# of Firms	695	169	370	60	42	29	14	6	4		1
	# of Employees	6,622	0	558	394	561	776	1,031	706	*		*
Finance & Insurance	# of Firms	1,283	200	708	176	76	59	22	24	9	4	5
	# of Employees	28,054	0	1,249	1,130	953	1,843	1,599	3,669	3,284	3,287	10,941
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	# of Firms	984	169	562	130	66	39	13	4	1		
	# of Employees	5,750	0	1,072	850	882	1,143	806	*	*		
Professional & Technical Services	# of Firms	4,454	982	2,583	450	231	141	45	16	4	2	
	# of Employees	22,995	0	4,308	2,936	3,046	4,190	3,113	2,502	1,187	*	
Management of Companies & Enterprises	# of Firms	170	23	95	18	13	10	3	4	1	1	2
	# of Employees	8,956	0	147	113	166	281	226	748	*	*	*
Administrative & Waste Services	# of Firms	2,525	885	1,024	250	148	122	46	39	8	2	1
	# of Employees	23,150	0	1,816	1,629	2,011	3,513	3,273	6,027	2,451	*	*
Educational Services	# of Firms	584	131	242	68	38	61	21	14	1	3	5
	# of Employees	18,771	0	433	455	526	1,972	1,351	2,105	*	*	9,637
Health Care & Social Assistance	# of Firms	3,295	199	1,679	578	352	212	122	104	27	13	9
	# of Employees	81,352	0	3,336	3,863	4,767	6,468	8,631	16,128	9,112	9,495	19,552
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	# of Firms	559	120	211	75	72	61	11	7	1		1
	# of Employees	7,302	0	381	499	916	1,879	726	1,200	*		*
Accommodation & Food Services	# of Firms	2,602	360	686	493	491	420	104	37	9	2	
	# of Employees	42,142	0	1,661	3,318	6,790	12,691	7,067	5,739	3,059	*	
Other services, (except Public)	# of Firms	3,173	348	1,956	521	219	104	12	11	1	1	
	# of Employees	17,019	0	3,770	3,383	2,804	3,129	795	1,827	*	*	
Unclassified	# of Firms	72	19	51	2							
Establishments	# of Employees	70	0	60	*							

* Not shown due to the possibility of data being identified with an individual employer.
Data subject to revision. Numbers may not add due to rounding variations.
Based on size of firm.

National Employment by Size of Establishment*

Nationally, small establishments comprise an overwhelming majority of the nation's businesses. In 2014, 88.4 percent of the establishments in the US had fewer than 20 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 99 workers accounted for 9.7 percent of US establishments, and those employing over 100 workers accounted for only 1.89 percent of establishments nationwide.

- Small establishments (fewer than 20 workers) dominate the economies of all states, ranging from a high of 91.5 percent in Montana to 85.0 percent in Ohio.
- In 2014, 89.1 percent of Rhode Island establishments employed less than 20 workers, ranking the state 15 in terms of its percentage of small establishments.
- The New England states all share a similar percentage of small establishments, with the greatest percentage found in Maine (90.1%) and lowest in Connecticut (88.3%).
- In Rhode Island, 28.8 percent of the state's jobs are in small establishments, compared to 26.7 percent nationally.
- The states with the greatest percentages of large establishments (100 employees or more) are Tennessee (2.64%), Ohio (2.61%) and Indiana (2.54%) compared to a US average of 1.89 percent. Montana (0.78%) and Wyoming (0.85%) have the smallest percentages of large establishments.
- Rhode Island (1.61%) ranked 37th in the nation in the percentage of large establishments within each state. Included among the 14 states ranked below Rhode Island are New Hampshire (1.56%), Maine (1.37%) and Vermont (1.36%), while Massachusetts (2.01%) and Connecticut (1.95%) ranked higher.
- In Rhode Island, 38.5 percent of the jobs are in large establishments compared to 42.4 percent nationally.
- While the percentage of establishments is skewed towards the smaller size classes, the distribution of employment is more balanced. Nationally, 26.7 percent of employees are found in establishments of the smallest size class (zero to 19 employees), 30.9 percent are found in establishments employing 20 to 99 workers and 42.4 percent of employees work in an establishment with greater than 100 workers.
- Nearly 15 percent of establishments and 11.7 percent of employment in the US is located in California, followed by Florida (6.9% of establishments, 5.9% of employment), New York (6.7% of establishments, 6.5% of employment) and Texas (6.6% of establishments, 8.3% of employment). Alaska (0.2%) has the lowest percentage of establishments, while Wyoming (0.18%) has the lowest percentage of employment.



*Establishment refers to the separate location of firms with multiple locations, i.e. supermarkets, banks, department stores. The total employment level of a multi-establishment company (firm) is not available for all states from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Therefore, the state comparisons are done by size of establishment.

Private Industry - Establishments*, First Quarter 2014

Total All Industries	Total Percent of US Estab.	0-19 Workers Percent of Estab.	20-99 Workers Percent of Estab.	100-499 Workers Percent of Estab.	500-999 Workers Percent of Estab.	1,000+ Workers Percent of Estab.
US Total	100.0%	88.4%	9.7%	1.71%	0.12%	0.06%
Alabama	1.2%	86.8%	11.2%	1.83%	0.11%	0.05%
Alaska	0.2%	88.6%	9.6%	1.73%	0.08%	0.07%
Arizona	1.6%	87.3%	10.3%	2.09%	0.19%	0.10%
Arkansas	0.9%	89.3%	9.1%	1.40%	0.10%	0.06%
California	14.8%	90.9%	7.6%	1.30%	0.09%	0.05%
Colorado	1.9%	88.6%	9.8%	1.48%	0.09%	0.05%
Connecticut	1.2%	88.3%	9.7%	1.79%	0.09%	0.06%
Delaware	0.3%	89.2%	9.0%	1.69%	0.10%	0.09%
District of Columbia	0.4%	88.4%	9.2%	2.14%	0.15%	0.09%
Florida	6.9%	90.1%	8.3%	1.50%	0.09%	0.04%
Georgia	3.0%	88.4%	9.6%	1.79%	0.12%	0.06%
Hawaii	0.4%	87.1%	11.0%	1.70%	0.15%	0.05%
Idaho	0.6%	90.0%	8.7%	1.12%	0.08%	0.04%
Illinois	4.4%	89.6%	8.4%	1.75%	0.14%	0.08%
Indiana	1.7%	85.5%	12.0%	2.28%	0.18%	0.09%
Iowa	1.0%	87.4%	10.6%	1.76%	0.12%	0.06%
Kansas	0.9%	87.0%	10.9%	1.92%	0.12%	0.06%
Kentucky	1.3%	87.9%	10.1%	1.84%	0.13%	0.06%
Louisiana	1.4%	86.8%	11.2%	1.77%	0.10%	0.05%
Maine	0.5%	90.1%	8.5%	1.25%	0.09%	0.03%
Maryland	1.8%	87.6%	10.5%	1.75%	0.08%	0.05%
Massachusetts	2.4%	88.5%	9.4%	1.82%	0.12%	0.07%
Michigan	2.5%	87.3%	10.2%	2.19%	0.16%	0.10%
Minnesota	1.7%	87.0%	10.6%	2.10%	0.16%	0.08%
Mississippi	0.7%	87.8%	10.4%	1.60%	0.13%	0.05%
Missouri	1.9%	88.1%	10.0%	1.70%	0.11%	0.06%
Montana	0.5%	91.5%	7.7%	0.74%	0.02%	0.02%
Nebraska	0.7%	89.1%	9.4%	1.35%	0.12%	0.06%
Nevada	0.8%	88.1%	10.0%	1.63%	0.13%	0.10%
New Hampshire	0.5%	89.3%	9.1%	1.43%	0.09%	0.03%
New Jersey	2.9%	89.0%	9.1%	1.73%	0.10%	0.07%
New Mexico	0.6%	88.1%	10.3%	1.50%	0.06%	0.02%
New York	6.7%	89.9%	8.4%	1.50%	0.13%	0.07%
North Carolina	2.8%	87.2%	10.9%	1.76%	0.12%	0.05%
North Dakota	0.3%	86.9%	11.3%	1.67%	0.07%	0.03%
Ohio	3.0%	85.0%	12.4%	2.38%	0.15%	0.08%
Oklahoma	1.1%	87.6%	10.6%	1.65%	0.10%	0.03%
Oregon	1.4%	89.3%	9.3%	1.33%	0.08%	0.03%
Pennsylvania	3.7%	86.4%	11.3%	2.02%	0.15%	0.07%
Rhode Island	0.4%	89.1%	9.3%	1.47%	0.09%	0.05%
South Carolina	1.3%	87.2%	10.7%	1.90%	0.11%	0.06%
South Dakota	0.3%	89.0%	9.5%	1.32%	0.09%	0.03%
Tennessee	1.6%	85.4%	12.0%	2.38%	0.18%	0.08%
Texas	6.6%	85.2%	12.2%	2.29%	0.16%	0.08%
Utah	0.9%	88.0%	10.2%	1.62%	0.12%	0.05%
Vermont	0.3%	89.9%	8.8%	1.20%	0.10%	0.06%
Virginia	2.6%	87.7%	10.4%	1.69%	0.10%	0.06%
Washington	2.7%	91.0%	7.6%	1.29%	0.07%	0.03%
West Virginia	0.5%	88.1%	10.4%	1.45%	0.07%	0.05%
Wisconsin	1.7%	85.9%	11.7%	2.16%	0.17%	0.07%
Wyoming	0.3%	90.7%	8.4%	0.80%	0.03%	0.02%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Based on location of worksite. Firms often have multiple establishments (locations) situated within and across states.

Private Industry - Employment*, First Quarter 2014

Total All Industries	Total Percent of US Empl.	0-19 Workers Percent of Empl.	20-99 Workers Percent of Empl.	100-499 Workers Percent of Empl.	500-999 Workers Percent of Empl.	1,000+ Workers Percent of Empl.
US Total	100.0%	26.7%	30.9%	25.6%	6.4%	10.4%
Alabama	1.3%	29.5%	32.4%	25.9%	6.0%	6.2%
Alaska	0.2%	28.9%	31.1%	27.4%	4.5%	8.1%
Arizona	1.9%	22.1%	27.9%	26.8%	8.7%	14.5%
Arkansas	0.8%	29.8%	30.9%	23.3%	5.9%	10.1%
California	11.7%	28.4%	31.1%	24.3%	6.0%	10.2%
Colorado	1.8%	29.5%	33.6%	24.0%	5.5%	7.3%
Connecticut	1.2%	27.7%	30.4%	25.5%	5.1%	11.2%
Delaware	0.3%	25.7%	29.0%	25.1%	5.7%	14.6%
District of Columbia	0.4%	19.3%	27.3%	29.8%	7.1%	16.5%
Florida	5.9%	29.4%	30.7%	25.6%	5.9%	8.3%
Georgia	2.9%	25.2%	31.2%	26.9%	6.6%	10.1%
Hawaii	0.4%	27.1%	33.5%	24.1%	7.6%	7.7%
Idaho	0.5%	34.0%	33.3%	20.3%	5.5%	7.0%
Illinois	4.3%	22.5%	28.4%	27.0%	7.7%	14.4%
Indiana	2.2%	23.6%	30.3%	26.9%	7.4%	11.8%
Iowa	1.1%	28.6%	31.2%	25.3%	6.0%	8.9%
Kansas	1.0%	26.8%	31.4%	26.1%	6.1%	9.5%
Kentucky	1.3%	26.5%	30.7%	27.1%	6.7%	9.0%
Louisiana	1.4%	27.9%	34.5%	25.3%	5.2%	7.1%
Maine	0.4%	33.7%	32.3%	21.7%	5.9%	6.4%
Maryland	1.8%	27.5%	34.0%	25.5%	4.5%	8.5%
Massachusetts	2.5%	25.5%	29.2%	25.8%	6.2%	13.3%
Michigan	3.1%	23.5%	27.5%	27.8%	7.0%	14.2%
Minnesota	2.0%	23.1%	29.8%	27.3%	7.5%	12.4%
Mississippi	0.8%	29.5%	32.0%	23.7%	7.0%	7.8%
Missouri	1.9%	27.3%	31.2%	25.1%	6.2%	10.2%
Montana	0.3%	42.0%	35.6%	16.0%	**	**
Nebraska	0.7%	30.1%	30.7%	22.1%	6.6%	10.5%
Nevada	0.9%	25.5%	28.3%	21.9%	6.6%	17.7%
New Hampshire	0.5%	31.9%	32.0%	24.2%	5.7%	6.1%
New Jersey	2.8%	27.9%	29.6%	26.3%	5.6%	10.6%
New Mexico	0.5%	30.7%	34.8%	23.7%	3.9%	6.8%
New York	6.5%	27.0%	27.9%	23.9%	7.2%	14.0%
North Carolina	2.9%	26.6%	33.2%	25.0%	6.3%	8.9%
North Dakota	0.3%	29.7%	35.8%	25.3%	4.0%	5.2%
Ohio	3.9%	24.0%	31.4%	27.6%	6.5%	10.5%
Oklahoma	1.1%	29.3%	33.9%	25.3%	5.5%	6.0%
Oregon	1.2%	33.1%	33.0%	22.6%	5.2%	6.1%
Pennsylvania	4.3%	25.9%	31.2%	26.1%	6.8%	10.1%
Rhode Island	0.3%	28.8%	32.6%	23.1%	5.6%	9.8%
South Carolina	1.4%	26.7%	32.1%	26.7%	5.8%	8.7%
South Dakota	0.3%	33.7%	32.8%	21.7%	4.8%	6.9%
Tennessee	2.0%	23.7%	29.7%	27.5%	7.6%	11.5%
Texas	8.3%	24.3%	31.3%	27.7%	7.2%	9.6%
Utah	0.9%	28.4%	32.4%	24.9%	6.5%	7.9%
Vermont	0.2%	33.8%	31.2%	19.5%	5.8%	9.6%
Virginia	2.6%	27.3%	33.3%	25.3%	5.5%	8.5%
Washington	2.2%	29.3%	30.4%	23.9%	4.9%	11.4%
West Virginia	0.5%	32.4%	33.6%	22.6%	4.2%	7.1%
Wisconsin	2.0%	24.8%	31.6%	27.2%	7.9%	8.6%
Wyoming	0.2%	41.8%	36.0%	17.3%	**	**

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

6 *Based on location of worksite. Firms often have multiple establishments (locations) situated within and across states.

** Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards

The Employment Situation - 2013 Recap

Rhode Island's 35,502 business establishments employed an average of 456,108 workers in 2013 and paid nearly \$21.8 billion in wages.

Private sector employment averaged 397,435 in 2013, representing 87.1 percent of the state's employment.

- Within the private sector, Health Care & Social Assistance (80,332) employed the most workers, accounting for 20.2 percent of the state's private sector employment.
- The Retail Trade (46,547), Accommodation & Food Services (45,207) and Manufacturing (40,040) sectors account for one-third of the state's private sector workforce.
- Administrative & Waste Services (25,365), Finance & Insurance (23,913), and Professional & Technical Services (21,999) all employed over 20,000 workers.

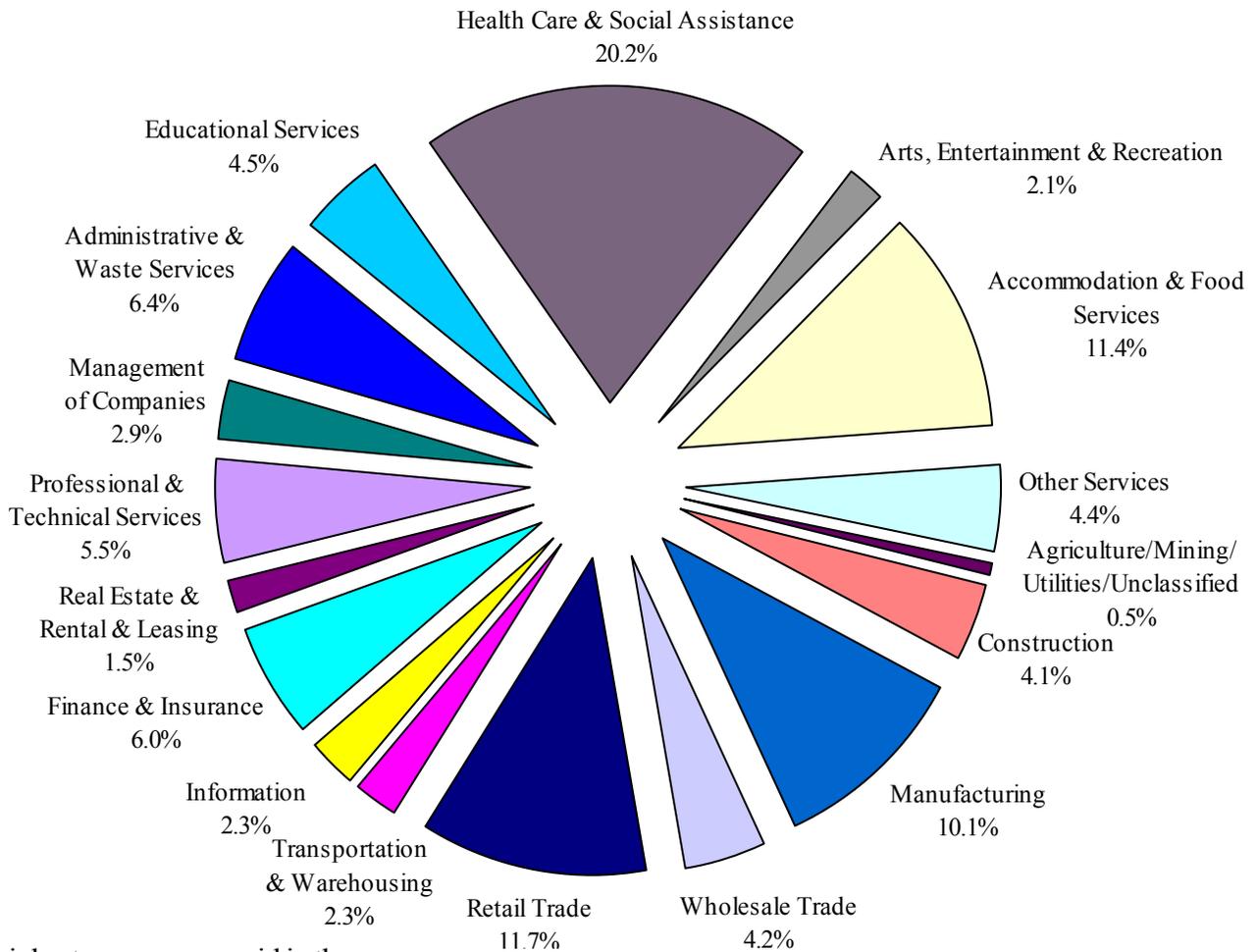
In 2013, the public sector employed 58,673 workers, accounting for 12.9 percent of the state's employment. More than half (32,393) of the public sector workers were employed in local governments, followed by the state (16,119) and federal (10,161) segments. *(The pie chart on the next page provides a breakout of Rhode Island's private sector employment by major industry group.)*

Annual Average Employment for 2013

Total Employment	456,108
Private Sector Employment	397,435
Health Care & Social Assistance	80,332
Retail Trade	46,547
Accommodation & Food Services	45,207
Manufacturing	40,040
Administrative & Waste Services	25,365
Finance & Insurance	23,913
Professional & Technical Services	21,999
Educational Services	18,016
Other Services	17,292
Wholesale Trade	16,691
Construction	16,100
Management of Companies & Enterprise	11,330
Information	9,061
Transportation & Warehousing	9,313
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,359
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,899
Utilities	1,059
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	702
Mining	189
Government Employment	58,673
Federal Government	10,161
State Government	16,119
Local Government	32,393

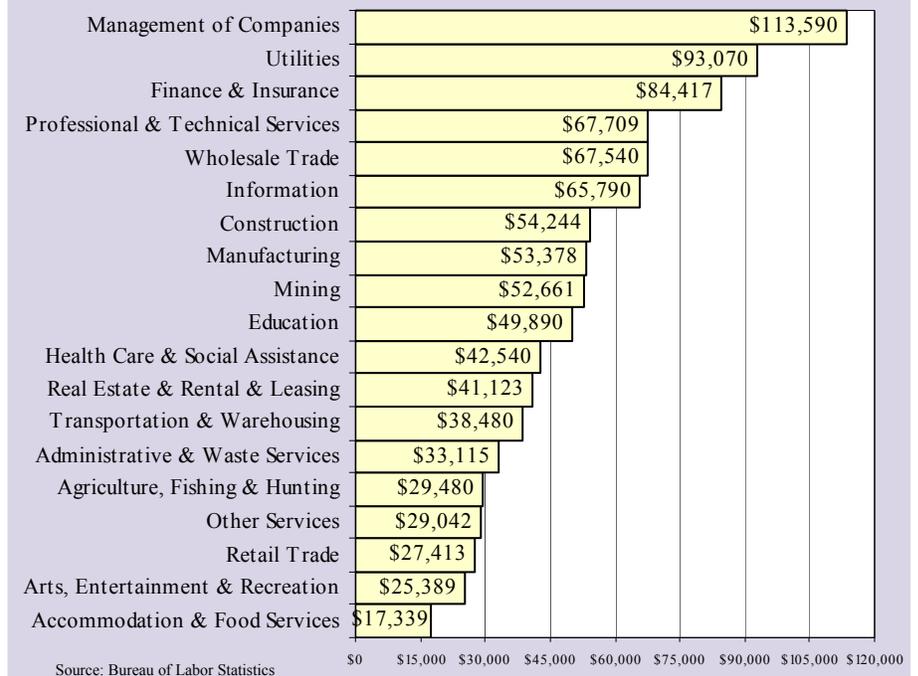
Private sector wages accounted for 83.6 percent of the \$21.8 billion in wages paid in 2013. Private sector workers averaged \$45,769, while pay for public sector workers averaged \$61,005. The 2013 average annual wage for all workers was \$47,729.

Rhode Island Private Employment, 2013



- The highest wages were paid in the Management of Companies (\$113,590), Utilities (\$93,070), and Finance & Insurance (\$84,417) sectors.
- Six sectors; Professional & Technical Services (\$67,709), Wholesale Trade (\$67,540), Information (\$65,790), Construction (\$54,244), Manufacturing (\$53,378) and Mining (\$52,661), paid over \$50,000 in average wages.
- Educational Services (\$49,890) was the only remaining sector to pay above the 2013 average annual private sector wage of \$45,769.
- Within the public sector, federal employees working in Rhode Island earned the highest annual average wage (\$76,480), followed by state (\$62,025) and local (\$55,644) government segments.

RI Private Sectors by Average Annual Wage, 2013



- Nine sectors had average annual wages below the private sector average (\$45,769), including Health Care & Social Assistance (\$42,540), the state’s largest sector.
- The lowest wages were paid in Accommodation & Food Services (\$17,339) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (\$25,389), due in part to the seasonal and part-time nature of these sectors.
- Other sectors with average annual earnings below \$30,000 included Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, & Hunting (\$29,480), Other Services (\$29,042) and Retail Trade (\$27,413).
- The remaining sectors paying average wages below the private sector average in 2013 were Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (\$41,123), Transportation & Warehousing (\$38,480) and Administrative & Waste Services (\$33,115).

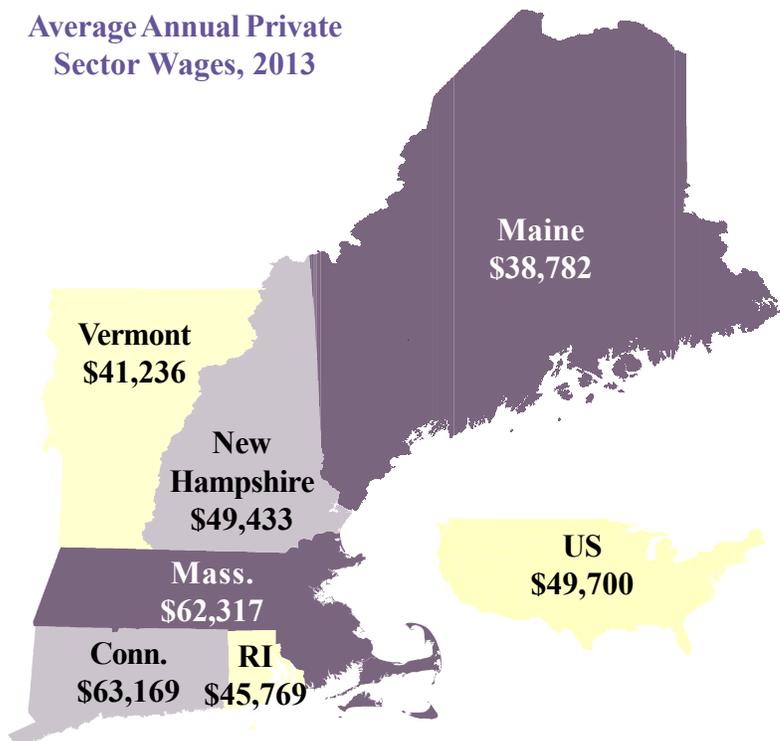
The 2013 average annual wage in Rhode Island’s private sector (\$45,769) was 7.9 percent less than the national average wage of \$49,700. Within New England, Rhode Island reported the fourth highest average annual wage, trailing Connecticut (\$63,169), Massachusetts (\$62,317) and New Hampshire (\$49,433).

Average annual wages earned by Rhode Island workers were below the national average in nearly all economic sectors and most often ranked fourth in New England, trailing Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Rhode Island workers were paid average annual wages above the national average in four economic sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Construction, Educational Services and Management of Companies.

The average annual wages paid in Rhode Island’s Construction, Management of Companies and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sectors were the third highest in New England, trailing Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Management of Companies was the highest paying sector in Rhode Island, paying workers an average of \$113,590, more than the \$108,889 earned nationally. In New England, only Connecticut (\$160,247) and Massachusetts (\$118,752) had a higher annual average wage in this sector.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nationally, employees of Management of Companies earned the highest average wage, as was the case in Rhode Island and Connecticut (\$160,247). Finance & Insurance was the highest paying sector in Massachusetts (\$127,590), while Utilities was the highest paying sector in Vermont (\$98,077), New Hampshire (\$94,650) and Maine (\$76,369).

Rhode Island workers in Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest economic sector, earned an average annual wage of \$42,540, approximately 5.3 percent less than the national average (\$44,906). Regionally, Massachusetts (\$51,886) paid the highest wage to workers in this sector, followed by New Hampshire (\$49,303) and Connecticut (\$48,784).

Rhode Island workers were paid the lowest wages in New England in one sector: Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction (\$52,661).



Rhode Island workers earned less than their Massachusetts counterparts in all economic sectors and only earned more in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting sector than Connecticut workers. Rhode Island workers only earned more in the Management of Companies, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Construction sectors than their New Hampshire counterparts.

In every New England state and nationally, Accommodation & Food Services workers earned the lowest average annual wage among all industry sectors.

Average Annual Private Sector Wages by Industry Sector, 2013							
	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	\$49,700	\$45,769	\$63,169	\$38,782	\$62,317	\$49,433	\$41,236
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	\$29,455	\$29,480	\$27,864	\$35,009	\$52,847	\$31,385	\$28,791
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	\$98,183	\$52,661	\$64,436	\$54,682	\$58,510	\$53,619	\$54,588
Construction	\$53,181	\$54,244	\$59,342	\$43,674	\$66,428	\$52,951	\$45,439
Utilities	\$95,147	\$93,070	\$110,983	\$76,369	\$107,771	\$94,650	\$98,077
Manufacturing	\$61,096	\$53,378	\$81,135	\$51,485	\$79,860	\$64,615	\$54,675
Wholesale Trade	\$68,580	\$67,540	\$85,991	\$55,166	\$84,451	\$82,199	\$56,624
Retail Trade	\$28,008	\$27,413	\$31,506	\$24,723	\$28,893	\$28,448	\$27,437
Transportation & Warehousing	\$47,444	\$38,480	\$45,651	\$37,443	\$43,527	\$39,287	\$37,286
Information	\$86,801	\$65,790	\$89,110	\$45,663	\$97,410	\$78,969	\$51,449
Finance & Insurance	\$91,865	\$84,417	\$151,716	\$63,730	\$127,590	\$86,164	\$67,601
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$49,265	\$41,123	\$64,035	\$36,225	\$69,649	\$46,072	\$37,799
Professional & Technical Services	\$83,413	\$67,709	\$94,705	\$59,404	\$110,401	\$80,260	\$68,859
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$108,889	\$113,590	\$160,247	\$72,267	\$118,752	\$89,784	\$81,870
Administrative & Waste Services	\$34,974	\$33,115	\$40,780	\$32,120	\$41,061	\$42,359	\$34,495
Educational Services	\$45,405	\$49,890	\$58,599	\$39,844	\$61,566	\$50,470	\$41,305
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$44,906	\$42,540	\$48,784	\$41,851	\$51,886	\$49,303	\$41,425
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$33,770	\$25,389	\$26,150	\$22,611	\$35,880	\$20,532	\$22,895
Accommodation & Food Services	\$18,174	\$17,339	\$19,024	\$17,011	\$20,545	\$17,876	\$17,339
Other Services	\$32,848	\$29,042	\$31,503	\$28,832	\$33,132	\$33,037	\$30,623

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics for US and other New England states. Wages are preliminary and subject to change.

- Rhode Island’s private sector employment averaged 397,435 in 2013, accounting for less than half a percent (0.4%) of the nation’s private sector workforce and ranking it 43rd among all states.
- Health Care & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Accommodation & Food Services and Manufacturing are the four largest private industry sectors in the nation, as well as in all New England states except Massachusetts.
- Nationally, these four sectors account for half (50.3%) of the country’s private sector workforce. In New England, Vermont (59.5%) has the highest percentage of private sector workers in these sectors, followed by Maine (58.4%), New Hampshire (56.4%), Rhode Island (53.4%), Connecticut (51.7%) and Massachusetts (50.2%).
- Health Care & Social Assistance, Rhode Island’s largest private economic sector, accounts for 20.2 percent of the state’s private sector employment, significantly greater the nation’s share (15.6%) and third highest in the country, trailing only Maine (20.5%) and West Virginia (20.4%).
- Retail Trade, Rhode Island’s second largest economic sector, employs 11.7 percent of the state’s private sector workforce, less than the national average (13.3%) and the smallest share in New England.
- The Manufacturing sector accounts for 10.1 percent of Rhode Island’s private sector employment, below the national share (10.6%) and trailing all other New England states with the exception of Massachusetts (8.7%).
- Private Educational Service accounts for 4.5 percent of the state’s private sector employment, nearly twice the national share (2.3%) and second highest in the nation, trailing only Massachusetts (4.7%) out of all 50 states.

Percentage of Average Annual Private Sector Employment by Industry Sector, 2013

	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	112,948,842	397,435	1,405,903	490,691	2,872,692	534,061	248,754
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Utilities	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
Construction	5.2%	4.1%	3.8%	5.2%	4.3%	4.2%	5.7%
Manufacturing	10.6%	10.1%	11.7%	10.3%	8.7%	12.3%	12.7%
Wholesale Trade	5.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%	3.7%
Retail Trade	13.3%	11.7%	13.1%	16.6%	12.1%	17.7%	15.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	3.8%	2.3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%
Information	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%	3.0%	2.2%	1.9%
Finance & Insurance	5.0%	6.0%	7.9%	4.9%	5.7%	5.2%	3.5%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Professional & Technical Services	7.2%	5.5%	6.4%	5.0%	9.5%	5.9%	5.7%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	1.8%	2.9%	2.2%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	0.8%
Administrative & Waste Services	7.3%	6.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	4.1%
Educational Services	2.3%	4.5%	4.0%	2.5%	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	15.6%	20.2%	18.3%	20.5%	19.6%	16.0%	19.5%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	10.8%	11.4%	8.6%	11.0%	9.8%	10.3%	12.2%
Other Services	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.5%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%

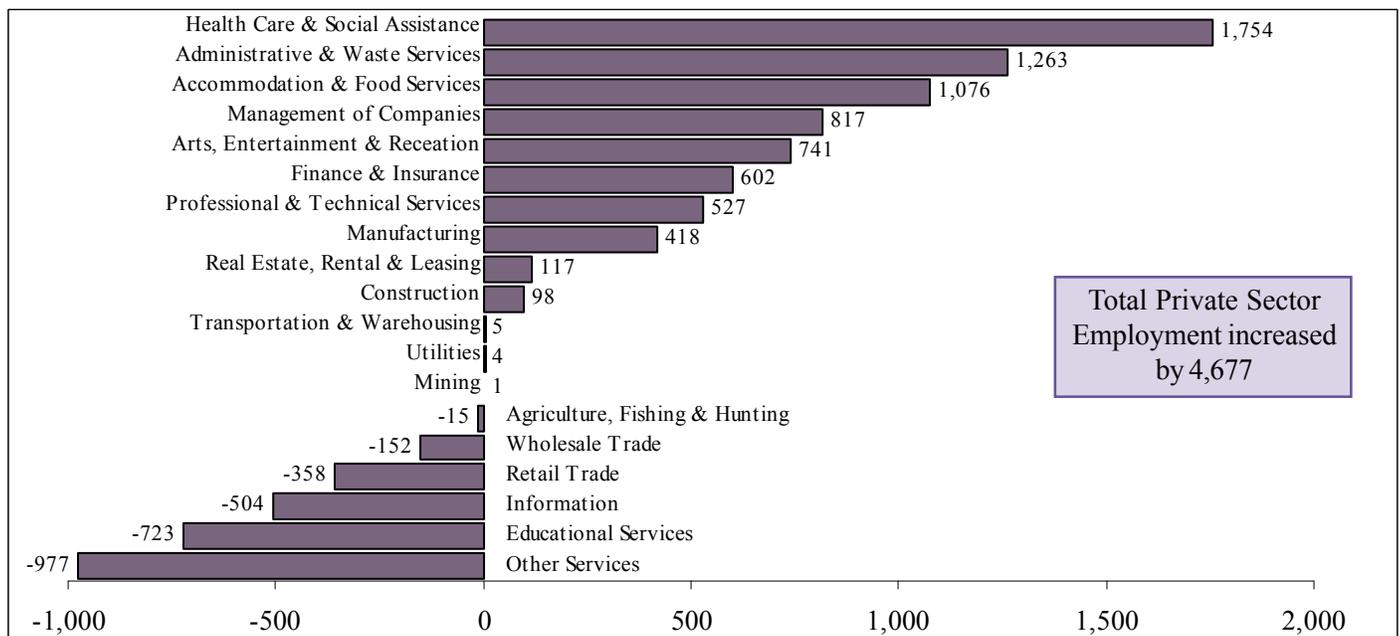
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics for US and other New England states. Wages are preliminary and subject to change.

Job Gains Reported in 2013

Average employment increased by 4,677 (+1.2%) jobs in Rhode Island's private sector between 2012 and 2013. The largest increases were reported in Health Care & Social Assistance (+1,754), Administrative & Waste Services (+1,263), Accommodation & Food Services (+1,076), Management of Companies & Enterprises (+817) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+741).

- Employment in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector increased by 1,754 (+2.2%) jobs, due mainly to increases in Social Assistance (+1,577). This gain, coupled with smaller increases in Ambulatory Health Care (+266) and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (+253) off set a loss of 340 jobs in Hospitals.
- The Manufacturing sector added 418 (+1.1%) jobs in 2013, with job gains reported in 13 of the 21 industries within the sector. Transportation & Equipment Manufacturing (+293), Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing (+89), Chemical Manufacturing (+83) and Primary Metal Manufacturing (+82) added the most jobs. Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-193), Textile Mills (-92) and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (-52) reported the largest job losses.
- Within the Construction sector, Construction of Buildings (+119) and Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (+51) reported job gains while Specialty Trade Contractors lost 71 jobs, resulting in a net gain of 98 (+0.6%) jobs for the sector.
- Sizeable employment gains in the Amusements, Gambling & Recreation (+505) and Performing Arts & Spectator Sports (+212) industries helped propel job growth within the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sector (+741).
- Employment gains in the Finance & Insurance sector were the result of increases reported in the Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Investments (+341), Credit Intermediation & Related Activities (+245) and Insurance Carriers & Related Activities (+163) subsectors. These gains offset the loss of 147 jobs reported in the Funds, Trusts & Other Financial Vehicles subsector.
- Six sectors reported job declines over the year, with the largest losses occurring in the Other Services (-977), Educational Services (-723), Information (-504), Retail Trade (-358) and Wholesale Trade (-152) sectors.

Percentage Change in Average Annual Employment by Industry Sector, 2012-2013



Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2012 - 2013

	Average Employment		Total Change		2013 Average Annual Wage
	2013	2012	Net	Percent	
Total Private Only	397,435	392,758	4,677	1.2%	\$45,769
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	702	717	-15	-2.1%	\$29,480
111 Crop production	473	487	-14	-2.9%	\$25,827
112 Animal production	120	111	9	8.1%	\$23,341
114 Fishing, hunting and trapping	68	80	-12	-15.0%	\$65,587
115 Agriculture and forestry support activities	37	35	2	5.7%	\$29,244
Mining	189	188	1	0.5%	\$52,661
212 Mining, except oil and gas	182	184	-2	-1.1%	\$51,726
Utilities	1,059	1,055	4	0.4%	\$93,070
221 Utilities	1,059	1,055	4	0.4%	\$93,070
Construction	16,100	16,002	98	0.6%	\$54,244
236 Construction of buildings	3,973	3,854	119	3.1%	\$59,283
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,859	1,808	51	2.8%	\$69,379
238 Specialty trade contractors	10,269	10,340	-71	-0.7%	\$49,550
Manufacturing	40,040	39,622	418	1.1%	\$53,378
311 Food manufacturing	3,088	3,025	63	2.1%	\$31,962
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	263	231	32	13.9%	\$45,509
313 Textile mills	2,021	2,113	-92	-4.4%	\$41,842
314 Textile product mills	560	555	5	0.9%	\$37,237
315 Apparel manufacturing	59	72	-13	-18.1%	\$28,399
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	114	123	-9	-7.3%	\$27,112
321 Wood product manufacturing	562	551	11	2.0%	\$44,751
322 Paper manufacturing	1,168	1,170	-2	-0.2%	\$50,214
323 Printing and related support activities	1,596	1,555	41	2.6%	\$41,754
324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	41	49	-8	-16.3%	\$75,000
325 Chemical manufacturing	2,984	2,901	83	2.9%	\$84,081
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2,591	2,528	63	2.5%	\$50,804
327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	600	593	7	1.2%	\$52,026
331 Primary metal manufacturing	1,576	1,494	82	5.5%	\$57,727
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	5,521	5,573	-52	-0.9%	\$47,432
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,821	1,819	2	0.1%	\$54,753
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3,427	3,433	-6	-0.2%	\$71,938
335 Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	1,236	1,147	89	7.8%	\$80,451
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,798	3,505	293	8.4%	\$57,890
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	1,222	1,199	23	1.9%	\$43,145
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	5,794	5,987	-193	-3.2%	\$47,984
Wholesale Trade	16,691	16,843	-152	-0.9%	\$67,540
423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	8,435	8,518	-83	-1.0%	\$61,772
424 Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	5,028	4,780	248	5.2%	\$61,914
425 Electronic markets and agents and brokers	3,229	3,545	-316	-8.9%	\$91,348
Retail Trade	46,547	46,905	-358	-0.8%	\$27,413
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	5,375	5,304	71	1.3%	\$44,109
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,172	1,219	-47	-3.9%	\$32,668
443 Electronics and appliance stores	1,053	1,089	-36	-3.3%	\$41,533
444 Building material and garden supply stores	3,507	3,553	-46	-1.3%	\$32,977
445 Food and beverage stores	11,967	11,922	45	0.4%	\$21,720
446 Health and personal care stores	4,416	4,657	-241	-5.2%	\$34,128
447 Gasoline stations	1,778	1,815	-37	-2.0%	\$22,061
448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores	4,280	4,348	-68	-1.6%	\$18,922
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,410	1,367	43	3.1%	\$19,196
452 General merchandise stores	7,442	7,483	-41	-0.5%	\$21,158
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,569	2,596	-27	-1.0%	\$21,880
454 Nonstore retailers	1,578	1,552	26	1.7%	\$44,130
Transportation & Warehousing	9,313	9,308	5	0.1%	\$38,480
481 Air transportation	335	343	-8	-2.3%	\$42,118

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2012 - 2013

	Average Employment		Total Change		2013 Average Annual Wage
	2013	2012	Net	Percent	
Transportation & Warehousing (continued)					
483 Water transportation	187	181	6	3.3%	\$46,420
484 Truck transportation	2,211	2,202	9	0.4%	\$47,044
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	2,402	2,366	36	1.5%	\$23,499
486 Pipeline transportation	44	46	-2	-4.3%	\$81,467
487 Scenic and sightseeing transportation	166	178	-12	-6.7%	\$25,867
488 Support activities for transportation	993	1,026	-33	-3.2%	\$38,841
492 Couriers and messengers	1,661	1,642	19	1.2%	\$42,447
493 Warehousing and storage	1,309	1,319	-10	-0.8%	\$44,298
Information	9,061	9,565	-504	-5.3%	\$65,790
511 Publishing industries, except Internet	1,972	2,159	-187	-8.7%	\$74,280
512 Motion picture and sound recording industries	596	565	31	5.5%	\$23,840
515 Broadcasting, except Internet	645	646	-1	-0.2%	\$54,914
517 Telecommunications	2,583	2,638	-55	-2.1%	\$72,643
518 ISPs, search portals, and data processing	2,626	2,945	-319	-10.8%	\$72,515
519 Other information services	639	613	26	4.2%	\$34,357
Finance & Insurance	23,913	23,311	602	2.6%	\$84,417
522 Credit intermediation and related activities	9,801	9,556	245	2.6%	\$63,105
523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments	4,983	4,642	341	7.3%	\$146,309
524 Insurance carriers and related activities	9,124	8,961	163	1.8%	\$73,471
525 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	4	151	-147	-97.4%	\$190,942
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,899	5,782	117	2.0%	\$41,123
531 Real estate	4,357	4,247	110	2.6%	\$42,233
532 Rental and leasing services	1,485	1,475	10	0.7%	\$36,780
533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	57	60	-3	-5.0%	\$69,364
Professional & Technical Services	21,999	21,472	527	2.5%	\$67,709
541 Professional and technical services	21,999	21,472	527	2.5%	\$67,709
Management of Companies & Enterprise	11,330	10,513	817	7.8%	\$113,590
551 Management of companies and enterprises	11,330	10,513	817	7.8%	\$113,590
Administrative & Waste Services	25,365	24,102	1,263	5.2%	\$33,115
561 Administrative and support services	23,770	22,539	1,231	5.5%	\$32,077
562 Waste management & redemption services	1,595	1,563	32	2.0%	\$48,579
Educational Services	18,016	18,739	-723	-3.9%	\$49,890
611 Educational services	18,016	18,739	-723	-3.9%	\$49,890
Health Care & Social Assistance	80,332	78,578	1,754	2.2%	\$42,540
621 Ambulatory health care services	25,522	25,256	266	1.1%	\$50,309
622 Hospitals	23,519	23,859	-340	-1.4%	\$56,803
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	18,502	18,249	253	1.4%	\$28,476
624 Social assistance	12,790	11,213	1,577	14.1%	\$21,152
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,359	7,618	741	9.7%	\$25,389
711 Performing arts and spectator sports	1,266	1,054	212	20.1%	\$29,384
712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	783	759	24	3.2%	\$26,956
713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	6,310	5,805	505	8.7%	\$24,393
Accommodation & Food Services	45,207	44,131	1,076	2.4%	\$17,339
721 Accommodation	4,328	4,280	48	1.1%	\$25,814
722 Food services and drinking places	40,879	39,851	1,028	2.6%	\$16,442
Other Services Except Public Administration	17,292	18,269	-977	-5.3%	\$29,042
811 Repair and maintenance	3,895	3,929	-34	-0.9%	\$38,669
812 Personal and laundry services	5,183	5,101	82	1.6%	\$23,805
813 Membership associations and organizations	7,539	7,650	-111	-1.5%	\$27,817
814 Private households	675	1,590	-915	-57.5%	\$27,398

Recession and Recovery

Recession Recap

The nation had officially entered the most recent recession, also known as the Great Recession, in December 2007. The recession lasted 18 months, ending in June 2009 and marking the longest economic downturn after the Great Depression of the 1930s. Prior to the start of the national recession, Rhode Island had already entered into an economic downturn of its own. The Rhode Island recession began in December 2006 and ended in August 2009.

After establishing a peak employment level in December 2006, the Rhode Island economy began to erode and had already lost 7,900 (-1.6%) jobs by the start of the national recession in December 2007. In comparison, the US had added over 1.1 million (+0.8%) jobs between December 2006 and December 2007, while the New England region as a whole added 46,300 (+0.7%) jobs during the period.

Employment in Rhode Island's private sector declined by 6,900

(-1.6%) jobs between December 2006 and December 2007. During this same period, the private sector workforce in the US added 852,000 (+0.7%) jobs, while in the New England region private sector employment rose by 38,300 (+0.6%).

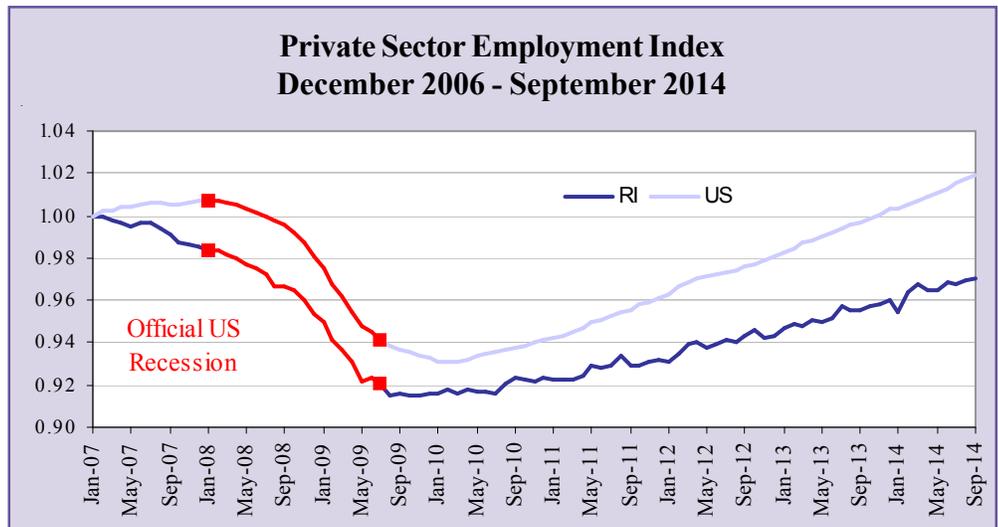
Total employment in Rhode Island eventually bottomed out in August 2009, with job losses totaling 39,800 (-8.0%) jobs since the state's peak employment level established in December 2006. Private sector employment losses totaled 36,300 (-8.4%) since the state's peak employment level.

Nationally, the US lost more than 7.4 million (-5.4 %) jobs during the Great Recession (December 2007 to June 2009) and an additional 1.25 million after its end (June 2009 to December 2009). Private sector job losses totaled nearly 8.8 million (-7.6%) during this period (December 2007 to December 2009).

Around New England

Rhode Island was the first of the New England states to enter the "Great Recession," losing jobs a full year before the official start of the recession in December 2007. The remaining New England states began to experience job losses at later points.

- In Connecticut, a total of 119,100 (-7.0%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in March 2008 and trough (low point) in February 2010. Private sector losses totaled 112,000 (-7.7%) during this period.
- Massachusetts's peak employment level of nearly 3.425 million was recently established in September 2014. During the recession period, a peak of 3.3 million jobs was established in April 2008. Between the recession peak and the trough which was reached in October 2009, a total of 140,800 (-4.2%) jobs were lost. A total of 141,500 (-4.9%) private sector jobs were lost.



- In Maine, a total of 30,500 (-4.9%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in February 2008 and trough in August 2010. Private sector losses totaled 28,400 (-5.5%) during this period.
- In New Hampshire, a total of 31,400 (-4.8%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in January 2008 and trough in January 2010. Private sector losses totaled 32,200 (-5.8%) during this period.
- In Vermont, a total of 13,100 (-4.3%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in January 2007 and trough in July 2009. Private sector losses totaled 13,500 (-5.3%) during this period.

Recovery

After establishing a low point in February 2010, the nation's economy began to stabilize and displayed signs of growth. Rhode Island began to see signs of improvement a few months earlier. In the first 12 months (August 2009 to August 2010) following the state's employment low point, Rhode Island regained 3,900 of the jobs lost. Recovery slowed down during the following 12 months, as the state added 1,200 jobs between August 2010 and August 2011. Things picked up during the third year of the recovery (August 2011 to August 2012) with the addition of 5,500 jobs. The fourth year of the recovery (August 2012 to August 2013), saw an addition of 5,700 jobs. The latest August to August (August 2013 to August 2014) jobs report reported an increase of 6,300 jobs.

Recession Job Counts Thru Sept 2014 (in thousands)								
Total Nonfarm								
Area	Duration	High	Low	Total Jobs Lost	Sep-14 Jobs	Jobs Gained Since Low	% of Jobs Recovered	
Connecticut	Mar '08 - Feb '10	1,713.0	1,593.9	-119.1 -7.0%	1,678.2	84.3	70.8%	
Maine	Feb '08 - Aug '10	621.0	590.5	-30.5 -4.9%	611.8	21.3	69.8%	
Massachusetts	Apr '08 - Oct '09	3,325.0	3,184.2	-140.8 -4.2%	3,423.4	239.2	169.9%	
New Hampshire	Jan '08 - Jan '10	652.7	621.3	-31.4 -4.8%	648.1	26.8	85.4%	
Rhode Island	Dec '06 - Aug '09	495.7	455.9	-39.8 -8.0%	479.1	23.2	58.3%	
Vermont	Jan '07 - Jul '09	308.0	294.9	-13.1 -4.3%	307.2	12.3	93.9%	
US	Jan '08 - Feb '10	138,365	129,655	-8,710 -6.3%	139,466	9,811	112.6%	
Recession Job Counts Thru Sept 2014 (in thousands)								
Private								
Area	Duration	High	Low	Total Jobs Lost	Sep-14 Jobs	Jobs Gained Since Low	% of Jobs Recovered	
Connecticut	Mar '08 - Feb '10	1,460.4	1,348.4	-112.0 -7.7%	1,441.1	92.7	82.8%	
Maine	Feb '08 - Aug '10	516.8	488.4	-28.4 -5.5%	511.8	23.4	82.4%	
Massachusetts	Apr '08 - Oct '09	2,888.4	2,746.9	-141.5 -4.9%	2,983.7	236.8	167.3%	
New Hampshire	Jan '08 - Jan '10	558.2	526.0	-32.2 -5.8%	559.1	33.1	102.8%	
Rhode Island	Dec '06 - Aug '09	430.8	394.5	-36.3 -8.4%	419.1	24.6	67.8%	
Vermont	Jan '07 - Jul '09	254.1	240.6	-13.5 -5.3%	253.2	12.6	93.3%	
US	Jan '08 - Feb '10	115,977	107,187	-8,790 -7.6%	117,557	10,370	118.0%	

Recession for this publication is defined as the period between the area's high employment level and the area's low employment level.

- Between the nation's low point in February 2010 and September 2014, the nation has regained over 9.8 million (112.6%) of the 8.7 million total jobs lost, while the private sector has gained nearly 10.4 million (118.0%) of the 8.8 million jobs lost during the economic downturn.
- Between the trough in August 2009 and September 2014, Rhode Island regained 23,200 (58.3%) of the total jobs lost and 24,600 (67.8%) of the private sector jobs lost.
- As of September 2014, Connecticut has regained 84,300 (70.8%) of the total jobs lost from the trough in February 2010, while the private sector has regained 92,700 (82.8%) jobs lost.
- As of September 2014, Massachusetts has regained 239,200 (169.9 %) of the total jobs lost and 236,800 (167.3%) of the private sector jobs lost from the trough in October 2009. Massachusetts is the only New England state to regain all of the total jobs lost during the recession, and as of March 2014, the state had exceeding its previous peak level from February 2001.

- Since September 2014, Maine has regained 21,300 (69.8%) of the 30,500 total jobs lost from the trough in August 2010 and 23,400 (82.4%) of the private sector jobs lost.
- As of September 2014, New Hampshire has regained 26,800 (85.4%) of the total jobs lost since its low point in January 2010, while the private sector has regained 33,100 (102.8%) of the jobs lost.
- Between the trough in July 2009 and September 2014, Vermont has regained 12,300 (93.9%) of the total jobs lost, while the private sector regained 12,600 (93.3%) of the private sector jobs lost.

Nationally – December 2007 to September 2014

Nationally, between the start of the recession in December 2007 and September 2014, private sector employment was up nearly 1.6 million (+1.4%) as several economic sectors have added jobs since the start of the recession.

- Private Sectors with the greatest employment gains include the Educational Services (+15.2%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (+14.4%) sectors, both reporting double-digit percentage gains since December 2007.
- The Accommodation and Food Services (+9.1%), Professional and Business Services (+7.3%), Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (+5.5%) and Transportation and Utilities (+1.9%) sectors also experienced job gains since the start of the national recession.
- The Other Services employment sector remained unchanged on a percentage basis during this period.

Nationally, employment levels in six economic private sectors were still below their December 2007 levels:

- In September 2014, employment in the Construction (-18.8%), Manufacturing (-11.5%) and Information (-10.6%) sectors were significantly lower than their December 2007 levels.
- Employment shortfalls between December 2007 and September 2014 were also reported in the Financial Activities (-3.6%), Wholesale Trade (-2.5%) and Retail Trade (-1.0%) sectors.

New England/US Employment Change December 2007 - September 2014 (in thousands)

	CT		ME		MA		NH		RI		VT		US	
Total Nonfarm	-27.0	-1.6%	-8.9	-1.4%	111.3	3.4%	-2.4	-0.4%	-8.7	-1.8%	-1.3	-0.4%	1,116.0	0.8%
Total Private	-12.6	-0.9%	-4.4	-0.9%	106.1	3.7%	1.9	0.3%	-4.8	-1.1%	-1.4	-0.5%	1,583	1.4%
Construction	-11.5	-16.7%	-4.5	-14.7%	-12.8	-9.4%	-5.1	-19.0%	-4.2	-19.7%	-1.7	-10.4%	-1,407	-18.8%
Manufacturing	-25.5	-13.5%	-8.5	-14.2%	-42.5	-14.6%	-11.3	-14.6%	-8.7	-17.6%	-3.9	-11.0%	-1,580	-11.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-6.4	-2.0%	-7.0	-5.5%	-3.5	-0.6%	-0.9	-0.6%	-4.8	-6.1%	-3.9	-6.6%	-214	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	-3.0	-4.3%	-0.6	-2.9%	-13.3	-9.7%	-1.6	-5.7%	-0.8	-4.6%	-1.6	-15.4%	-152	-2.5%
Retail Trade	-5.0	-2.6%	-3.9	-4.5%	5.3	1.5%	0.8	0.8%	-4.1	-8.1%	-2.0	-5.0%	-161	-1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	-4.1	-7.6%	-2.7	-14.2%	4.5	5.3%	-0.1	-0.7%	0.1	0.9%	-0.3	-3.4%	99	1.9%
Information	-6.4	-16.8%	-3.8	-34.2%	3.9	4.4%	-0.5	-4.0%	-2.0	-18.5%	-1.5	-25.9%	-322	-10.6%
Financial Activities	-13.8	-9.6%	-0.3	-0.9%	-13.0	-5.8%	-2.5	-6.5%	-0.6	-1.8%	-0.6	-4.6%	-297	-3.6%
Professional & Business Services	-1.6	-0.8%	6.9	12.5%	35.1	7.2%	4.5	6.7%	5.5	9.9%	3.8	16.7%	1,322	7.3%
Administrative & Waste Services	-3.7	-4.1%	4.9	19.8%	2.4	1.4%	5.6	20.2%	1.7	6.9%	1.6	18.0%	482	5.8%
Education & Health Services	37.4	12.8%	7.8	6.7%	99.4	15.3%	11.3	10.7%	7.2	7.3%	5.1	8.8%	2,738	14.5%
Educational Services	8.1	14.5%	2.9	14.9%	11.5	7.2%	4.5	17.9%	2.5	11.2%	0.1	0.8%	453	15.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	29.3	12.4%	4.9	5.0%	87.9	17.9%	6.8	8.4%	4.7	6.2%	5.0	11.2%	2,286	14.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	16.7	12.2%	4.1	6.8%	34.9	11.5%	4.0	6.2%	3.3	6.4%	1.5	4.5%	1,158	8.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.7	7.1%	0.6	7.2%	7.5	15.4%	-0.7	-6.3%	0.6	7.1%	0.2	5.0%	110	5.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	15.0	13.3%	3.5	6.7%	27.4	10.7%	4.7	8.9%	2.7	6.3%	1.3	4.5%	1,048	9.1%
Other Services	-1.4	-2.2%	0.8	4.0%	5.1	4.2%	2.5	11.0%	-0.5	-2.2%	-0.3	-3.0%	-2	0.0%
Government	-14.4	-5.7%	-4.5	-4.3%	5.2	1.2%	-4.3	-4.6%	-3.9	-6.1%	0.1	0.2%	-467	-2.1%

In Rhode Island

Slow Recovery Continues

The Rhode Island economy continued to show signs of improvement in 2014 as the Ocean State struggled to recover jobs lost during the recession that has plagued the local economy since 2007. After establishing a peak employment level in December 2006, the Rhode Island economy became beleaguered by the recession and reached a trough in August 2009. As of September 2014, the state has regained 23,200 (+58.3%) of the 39,800 total jobs lost between the peak and trough employment levels. Some sectors have shown considerable improvement during this period, recovering nearly all the jobs lost during Rhode Island's 32 month contraction, while other sectors have continued to experience job losses. On the positive side, the state's largest employment sector, Health Care & Social Assistance, reported net job gains since the start of Rhode Island's economic downturn in December 2006 and has continued to add jobs through the first nine months of 2014.

- Health Care and Social Assistance experienced a net gain of 1,800 (+2.4%) jobs between the state's peak and trough period, and has added another 3,900 (+5.1%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014.
- Educational Services was the only other sector to add jobs between December 2006 and August 2009, adding 700 (+3.2%) jobs. Between August 2009 and September 2014, a total of 2,000 (+8.7%) more jobs were added in the sector.
- After losing 4,900 (-8.6%) jobs between December 2006 and August 2009, employment in the Professional & Business Services sector was up 8,900 (+17.0%) since August 2009.
- Employment in the Accommodation & Food Services sector increased by 4,800 (+11.7%) between August 2009 and September 2014 after being down 2,000 (-4.7%) jobs between December 2006 and August 2009.
- The Financial Activities sector added 2,500 (+8.1%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014, after losing 5,200 (-14.4%) jobs during the Rhode Island recession.
- In September 2014, five additional sectors reported job gains since the trough in August 2009, including Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+1,400), Transportation and Utilities (+1,000), Wholesale Trade (+600), Other Services (+600) and Construction (+500).
- In all, September employment for six economic sectors - Transportation & Utilities, Professional & Business Services, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Accommodation & Food Services - exceeded their December 2006 levels.

Recessionary effects continue to have an impact on the state's Government, Information, Manufacturing and Retail Trade sectors.

- The Government sector has lost an additional 1,400 (-2.3%) since August 2009 following a loss of 3,500 (-5.4%) jobs during the 32 month recession.
- The Information sector has shed an additional 1,200 (-12.0%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014, following a loss of 900 (-8.3%) jobs during the state's recession.
- The Manufacturing sector lost just 200 (-0.5%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014 after reporting a loss of 10,800 (-20.8%) jobs during Rhode Island's 32 month recession.
- Employment in the Retail Trade sector is also down just 200 (-0.4%) jobs since the trough, following a loss of 5,100 (-9.8%) jobs between December 2006 and August 2009.

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)							
	Employment Level			Employment Change From			
	Dec 06	Aug 09	Sep 14	Peak to Trough		Recovery Period	
				Dec 06 to Aug 09	Aug 09 to Sep 14		
Total Nonfarm	495.7	455.9	479.1	-39.8	-8.0%	23.2	5.1%
Total Private	430.8	394.5	419.1	-36.3	-8.4%	24.6	6.2%
Mining & Logging	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-33.3%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	23.2	16.6	17.1	-6.6	-28.4%	0.5	3.0%
Manufacturing	51.8	41.0	40.8	-10.8	-20.8%	-0.2	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	80.1	73.1	74.5	-7.0	-8.7%	1.4	1.9%
Wholesale Trade	17.1	15.9	16.5	-1.2	-7.0%	0.6	3.8%
Retail Trade	52.0	46.9	46.7	-5.1	-9.8%	-0.2	-0.4%
Transportation & Utilities	11.0	10.3	11.3	-0.7	-6.4%	1.0	9.7%
Information	10.9	10.0	8.8	-0.9	-8.3%	-1.2	-12.0%
Financial Activities	36.0	30.8	33.3	-5.2	-14.4%	2.5	8.1%
Professional & Business Services	57.1	52.2	61.1	-4.9	-8.6%	8.9	17.0%
Administrative & Waste Services	25.8	22.2	26.5	-3.6	-14.0%	4.3	19.4%
Education & Health Services	97.4	99.9	105.8	2.5	2.6%	5.9	5.9%
Educational Services	22.2	22.9	24.9	0.7	3.2%	2.0	8.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	75.2	77.0	80.9	1.8	2.4%	3.9	5.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	50.8	48.7	54.9	-2.1	-4.1%	6.2	12.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7.8	7.7	9.1	-0.1	-1.3%	1.4	18.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	43.0	41.0	45.8	-2.0	-4.7%	4.8	11.7%
Other Services	23.2	22.0	22.6	-1.2	-5.2%	0.6	2.7%
Government	64.9	61.4	60.0	-3.5	-5.4%	-1.4	-2.3%

Around New England

The Manufacturing sector continues to shed employment in both the US and the New England region. Since the start of the national recession in December 2007, the Manufacturing workforce in all six New England states was still reporting double-digit percentage declines in September 2014. On the national level, manufacturing employment was down 11.5 percent since December 2007. New England as a whole lost 14.3 percent of its Manufacturing workforce during this period.

Between December 2007 and September 2014, the Construction sector in most New England States as well as the nation, experienced double-digit percentage losses. Massachusetts lost 9.4 percent of its Construction workforce since December 2007, the smallest decline within the region. Construction employment was down 19.7 percent in Rhode Island during this period, followed by New Hampshire (-19.0%), Connecticut (-16.7%), Maine (-14.7%) and Vermont (-10.4%). Nationally, Construction employment is down 18.8 between December 2007 and September 2014, while the New England region is collectively down 13.2 percent.

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector added jobs in all New England states and the US between December 2007 and September 2014, though Rhode Island appeared to lag behind the region and the nation in terms of job growth.

- In Rhode Island, Health Care & Social Assistance employment is up 6.2 percent since December 2007.
- Stronger growth was reported in Massachusetts (+17.9%), Connecticut (+12.4%), Vermont (+11.2%) and New Hampshire (+8.4%). The weakest growth in Health Care and Social Assistance was reported in Maine, up 5.0 percent since December 2007.
- Nationally, employment within the Health Care & Social Assistance sector grew by 14.4 percent between December 2007 and September 2014, while in the New England region the sector grew by 13.5 percent.

Comparison with Recent Recessions

Prior to this current recession, Rhode Island and the nation have weathered four other recessions since the early 1970s. Based on the number and percent of job losses, the recent recession ranks as the second worst that Rhode Island has experienced since the early 1970s, behind only the 1989-1992 recessionary period.

- Rhode Island lost a total of 39,800 jobs over 32 months from its peak employment of 495,700 in December 2006 to its low point of 455,900 in August 2009. This represents an 8.0 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 11.9 percent during this period.
- During the 1989-1992 recession, Rhode Island lost a total of 50,900 jobs over two and a half years from its peak employment of 467,100 in June 1989 to its low point of 416,200 in December 1991. This represented a 10.9 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 8.9 percent during that recession.
- It took the Rhode Island economy until September 1999, almost eight years (93 months), to recover all of the jobs lost during the 1989-1992 recession.
- Five years (61 months) following the end of the great recession, Rhode Island has regained 23,200 or 58.3 percent of the total jobs (39,800) lost during the great recession.

RI Job Losses During Recessions Seasonally Adjusted Data (As of September 2014)

<u>Recession Period</u>	<u>RI Job Losses During Recessions</u>				<u>RI's Peak Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Job Losses High to Low Months Duration</u>	<u>Recovery Number of Months to Recoup Jobs</u>
	<u>Peak Job Count</u>	<u>Lowest Job Count</u>	<u>Numerical Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>			
1974-1975 June '74	370,500	344,800 Apr. '75	-25,700	-6.9%	13.0%	10	19 Nov. '76
1981-1982 April '81	404,500	384,100 Dec. '82	-20,400	-5.0%	9.5%	20	13 Jan. '84
1989-1992 June '89	467,100	416,200 Dec. '91	-50,900	-10.9%	8.9%	30	93 Sept. '99
2001-2003 Feb. '01	482,000	475,700 Nov. '01	-6,300	-1.3%	5.3%	9	14 Jan. '03
2007-2010 Dec. '06	495,700	455,900 Aug. '09	-39,800	-8.0%	11.9%	32	??? ???

NOTE: The latest national recession began in December 2007 and officially ended in June 2009.

Private Sector Job Change by Wage Class

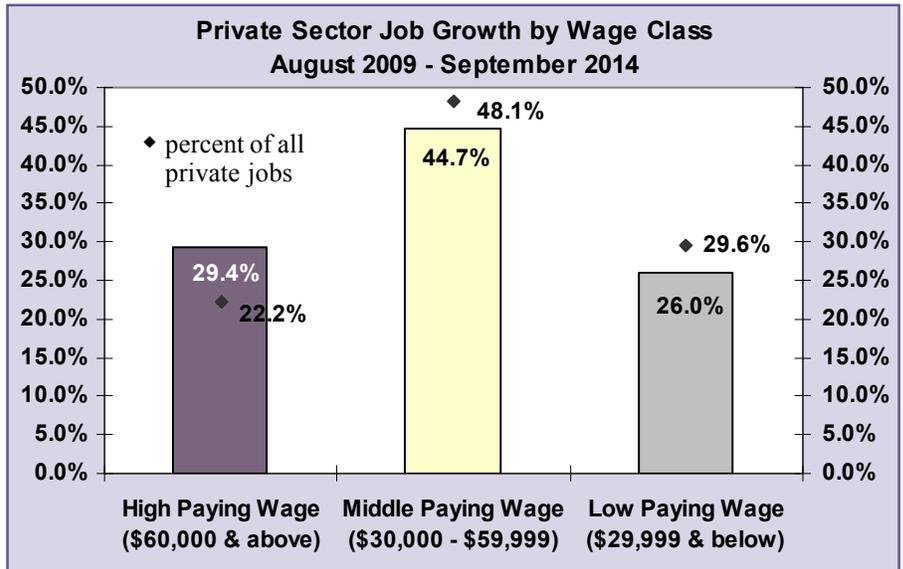
Recovery Period August 2009 - September 2014

High paying wage - \$60,000 & above
Middle paying wage - \$30,000 – \$59,999
Low paying wage - \$29,999 & below

Between August 2009 (the low employment level during the Rhode Island recession) and September 2014, eleven private employment sectors added jobs in Rhode Island totaling 26,200 jobs, while three private employment sectors reported job declines totaling 1,600 jobs. The net private sector job gain during this period was 24,600 jobs.

The 2013 average annual wage (the latest annual wage available) of the five middle-wage paying sectors that added jobs between August 2009 and September 2014 was \$43,189.

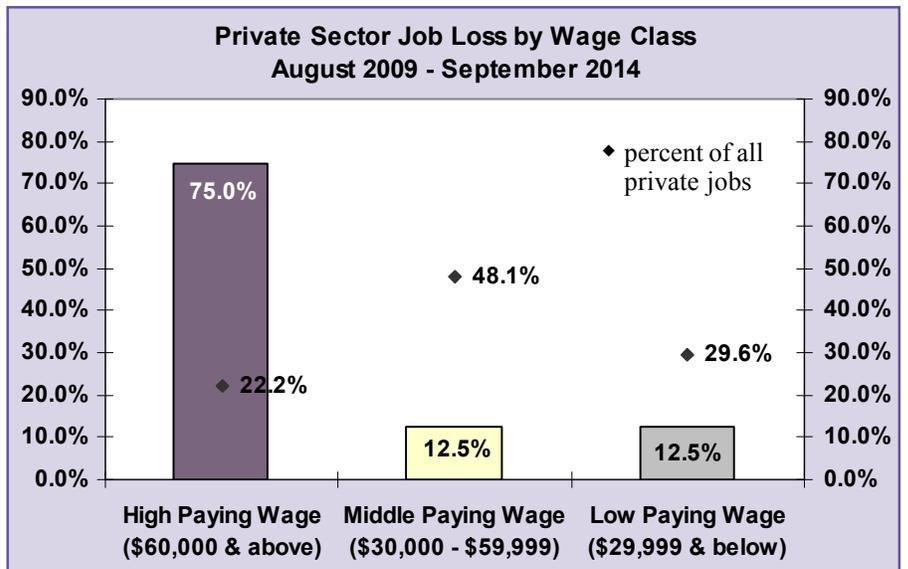
Of the 26,200 jobs added between August 2009 and September 2014, over 44 percent of the jobs were added in middle-wage paying sectors. The Administrative & Waste Services sector added 4,300 jobs, the largest gain among middle-wage paying sectors. Employment in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector grew by 3,900 during this period. Large growth from middle-wage paying sectors was also noted in Educational Services (+2,000) and Transportation & Utilities (+1,000), while a gain of 500 jobs was reported in the Construction sector.



The Manufacturing sector was the only middle-wage paying sector to lose employment during this period, shedding 200 positions. The 2013 average annual wage in the Manufacturing sector was \$53,378.

Middle-wage paying sectors represented 48.1 percent of total private employment in September 2014.

A total of 7,700, or 29.4 percent of the 26,200 jobs added between August 2009 and September 2014, were generated within high-wage paying sectors, sectors with average wages of \$60,000 or higher. Among the high-wage paying sectors, the Professional & Managerial Services sector grew by 4,600, followed by the Financial Activities (+2,500) sector and Wholesale Trade (+600) sector. High-wage sectors represented 22.2 percent of the total private employment in September 2014 and 29.4 percent of the jobs added between August 2009 and September 2014.



The only sector classified as a high-wage paying sector to lose employment between August 2009 and September 2014 was the Information (-1,200) sector, a sector which averaged an annual wage of \$65,790 in 2013. This sector accounted for 75 percent of the jobs lost since August 2009.

Private Sector Job Change by Wage Class			
August 2009 - September 2014			
Sectors	Numeric Change	Percent Change	2013 Annual Average Wage
Total Jobs Created	26,200	100.0%	\$47,029*
High-Wage (60,000 & above)	7,700	29.4%	\$77,225
Professional & Managerial Services	4,600	58.4%	\$83,306
Financial Activities	2,500	36.4%	\$75,850
Wholesale Trade	600	5.2%	\$67,540
Middle-Wage (\$30,000 - \$59,999)	11,700	44.6%	\$43,189
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,900	33.3%	\$42,540
Administrative & Waste Services	4,300	36.8%	\$33,115
Educational Services	2,000	17.0%	\$49,890
Transportation & Utilities	1,000	8.6%	\$44,053
Construction	500	4.3%	\$54,244
Low-Wage (Below \$30,000)	6,800	26.0%	\$21,145
Accommodation & Food Services	4,800	70.6%	\$17,339
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,400	20.6%	\$25,389
Other Services	600	8.8%	\$29,042
Total Jobs Lost	-1,600	100.0%	\$41,918*
High-Wage (60,000 & above)	-1,200	-75.0%	\$65,790
Information	-1,200	-100.0%	\$65,790
Middle-Wage (\$30,000 - \$59,999)	-200	-12.5%	\$53,378
Manufacturing	-200	-100.0%	\$53,378
Low-Wage (Below \$30,000)	-200	-12.5%	\$27,413
Retail Trade	-200	-100.0%	\$27,413
<i>*2013 average annual wage for those sectors which created or lost jobs</i>			

Among the 26,200 jobs added during the recovery period, 26 percent or 6,800 jobs were added from low-wage paying sectors. The three low-wage paying private sectors which added jobs during this period averaged an annual wage of \$21,145 in 2013. Accommodation & Food Services employment increased by 4,800, while a sizable employment gain was also reported in the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+1,400) sector. The Other Services sector, the remaining low-wage paying sector to add employment between August 2009 and September 2014, increased by 600 jobs.

The Retail Trade (-200) sector was the lone low-wage paying sector to shed employment during this period. Employment within this sector averaged \$27,413 in 2013.

Low-wage paying sectors represented 39.6 percent of total private employment in September 2014.

When combined, the eleven private sectors which added jobs between August 2009 and September 2014 averaged an annual wage of \$47,029 in 2013, while those three sectors which lost employment averaged \$41,918.

Employment within the Mining & Logging sector remained unchanged during this period.

Current Labor Force Data

Three quarters into 2014, Rhode Island's labor force continued to show positive growth in the number of employed individuals as well as declines in the number of people unemployed.

- The number of unemployed individuals has consistently fallen since peaking at 68,100 in February 2010 to 42,300 in September 2014. In comparison with September 2013, unemployment is down 10,400 over the year.
- The number of employed individuals had been slowly decreasing throughout 2013, as the number of employed Rhode Islanders had decreased by 7,100 (-1.4%) since the end of 2012. However, in 2014, the number of employed has increased seven of the first nine months and in September was 14,300 above the start of the year.
- The state's labor force is up 2,600 over the year and is up 5,700 since the beginning of 2014. The June 2014 labor force (559,600) was the largest labor force since January 2013. The labor force has slowly declined since June to 555,800 in September 2014.
- Rhode Island's unemployment rate has declined steadily from 9.6 percent in August 2013 to 7.6 percent in September 2014. The rate is down 1.7 percentage points since the beginning of the year.

Rhode Island's unemployment rate (7.6%) was the highest in New England in September 2014 and ranked third among the 50 states, trailing only Georgia (7.9%) and Mississippi (7.7%). The state's unemployment rate has been above the national jobless rate since July 2005.

Rhode Island Labor Force Statistics September Seasonally Adjusted Data

2014

<u>Month</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
Sep-14	513,400	42,300	555,800	7.6%
Aug-14	513,900	42,600	556,500	7.6%
Jul-14	515,400	43,100	558,500	7.7%
Jun-14	515,400	44,200	559,600	7.9%
May-14	512,200	45,600	557,800	8.2%
Apr-14	509,500	46,200	555,800	8.3%
Mar-14	505,900	48,500	554,400	8.7%
Feb-14	503,300	49,600	552,900	9.0%
Jan-14	499,700	50,500	550,300	9.2%
Dec-13	499,100	51,100	550,100	9.3%
Nov-13	499,400	51,600	551,000	9.4%
Oct-13	499,900	52,100	552,000	9.4%
Sep-13	500,500	52,700	553,200	9.5%

*Year-to-Year
Change*

12,900

-10,400

2,600

-1.9

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 8,401 individuals were eligible to collect regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in September 2014, down 1,291 (-13.3%) from the 9,692 collecting these benefits in September 2014. In all, 20.8 percent of Rhode Island's unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in September 2014, up from 19.4 percent in September 2013.

Claimants were slightly more likely to be female (52.1%) than male (47.9%).

Of the 8,401 individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits, approximately 31 percent faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for 15 weeks or more).

Male (29.2%) claimants were slightly less likely to be among the long-term unemployed than their female counterparts (32.3%).

Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - September 2014						
	Total Claimants Sept 2014	As a Percent of Total	less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks or longer	Total Claimants Sept 2013
Total	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Male	4,023	47.9%	28.7%	42.1%	29.2%	4,712
Female	4,378	52.1%	20.4%	47.3%	32.3%	4,980
Age	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Under 22	170	2.0%	25.3%	47.6%	27.1%	203
22 - 24	445	5.3%	25.4%	45.4%	29.2%	491
25 - 34	1,907	22.7%	23.6%	45.9%	30.5%	2,152
35 - 44	1,787	21.3%	25.1%	45.4%	29.4%	2,056
45 - 54	1,922	22.9%	27.3%	43.0%	29.8%	2,405
55 - 59	918	10.9%	24.1%	44.1%	31.8%	1,031
60 - 64	732	8.7%	20.9%	45.4%	33.7%	749
65 or over	520	6.2%	18.1%	44.6%	37.3%	605
Education	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
11th grade or less	914	10.9%	27.5%	43.2%	29.3%	964
High School Graduate	3,204	38.1%	25.2%	43.0%	31.8%	3,706
Some College	2,057	24.5%	24.2%	43.8%	32.0%	2,451
Bachelor's Degree	848	10.1%	22.9%	49.2%	27.9%	1,009
Beyond Bachelor's	1,282	15.3%	22.1%	49.3%	28.6%	1,353
Information Not Available	96	1.1%	14.6%	43.8%	41.7%	209

Over two-thirds (66.8%) of the insured unemployed were concentrated in the prime working age years of 25 to 54, representing a significantly larger percentage of the unemployed than of the population aged 16+ (48.1%). The likelihood that a claimant faced long-term unemployment increased with age.

Over 38 percent of the insured unemployed were high school graduates (including GED), representing a significantly larger percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (26.9%).

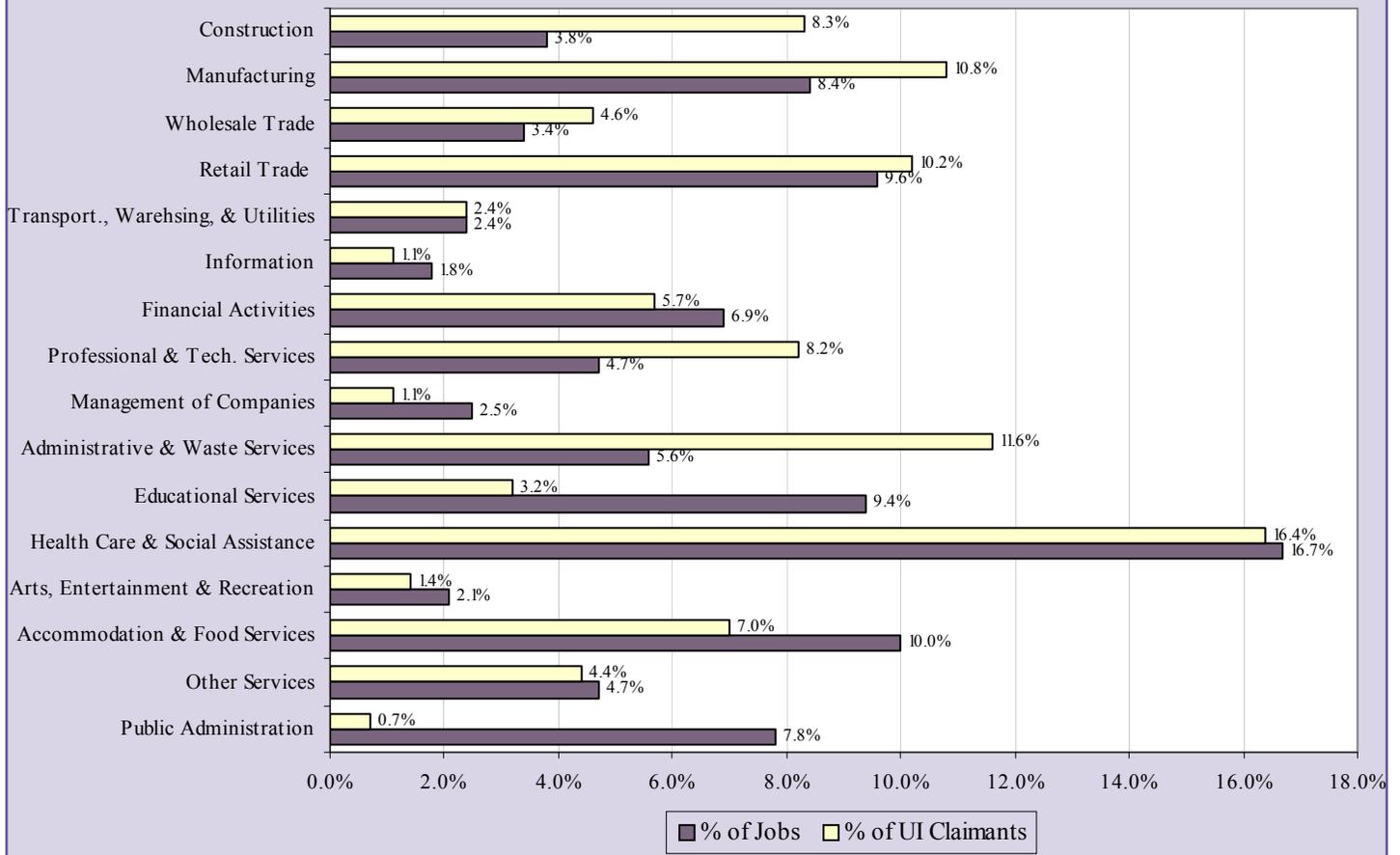
Slightly more than 10 percent of the insured unemployed had a bachelor's degree, representing a smaller percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (19.8%).

Industry sectors with the highest percentages of long-term unemployed include Utilities, Mining, Management of Companies, Finance & Insurance, Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade. Over 36 percent of the individuals previously employed in these sectors had been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer.

Individuals previously employed in Office & Administrative Support (16.5%) occupations represented the largest percentage of claims, followed by Production workers (10.9%) and Management (10.9%). Office & Administrative Support workers and Management workers are employed in all sectors of the economy while Production workers are primarily found in the Manufacturing sector.

Selected Industries & Occupations of the Insured Unemployed - September 2014						
	Total Claimants Sept 2014	As a Percent of Total	less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks or longer	Total Claimants Sept 2013
Industry	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Agriculture/Forestry	10	0.1%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	14
Mining	2	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	2
Utilities	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5
Construction	700	8.3%	48.9%	34.6%	16.6%	785
Manufacturing	905	10.8%	26.1%	46.0%	28.0%	1,133
Wholesale Trade	383	4.6%	19.3%	43.9%	36.8%	452
Retail Trade	857	10.2%	18.7%	44.7%	36.6%	1,084
Transportation & Warehousing	202	2.4%	19.3%	58.4%	22.3%	240
Information	91	1.1%	22.0%	45.1%	33.0%	114
Finance & Insurance	476	5.7%	19.3%	41.0%	39.7%	493
Real Estate	150	1.8%	23.3%	52.7%	24.0%	162
Professional & Tech. Services	540	6.4%	16.9%	48.5%	34.6%	629
Management of Companies	96	1.1%	19.8%	33.3%	46.9%	135
Administrative & Waste Services	972	11.6%	29.6%	45.0%	25.4%	1,024
Educational Services	271	3.2%	18.8%	60.1%	21.0%	355
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,381	16.4%	18.7%	45.5%	35.8%	1,532
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	115	1.4%	16.5%	47.8%	35.7%	120
Accommodation & Food Services	585	7.0%	22.6%	42.1%	35.4%	668
Other Services	373	4.4%	28.4%	42.9%	28.7%	433
Public Administration	63	0.7%	25.4%	50.8%	23.8%	100
Information Not Available	225	2.7%	28.0%	45.8%	26.2%	212
Occupation	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Management	914	10.9%	20.5%	45.5%	34.0%	1,041
Business & Financial Operations	337	4.0%	16.9%	46.0%	37.1%	370
Computer & Mathematical	182	2.2%	26.4%	42.3%	31.3%	189
Architecture & Engineering	100	1.2%	21.0%	43.0%	36.0%	103
Life, Physical & Social Science	79	0.9%	19.0%	59.5%	21.5%	87
Community & Social Services	140	1.7%	19.3%	51.4%	29.3%	183
Legal	49	0.6%	38.8%	38.8%	22.4%	47
Education, Training & Library	280	3.3%	22.5%	63.2%	14.3%	396
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports & Media	159	1.9%	16.4%	49.1%	34.6%	191
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	288	3.4%	20.8%	38.2%	41.0%	275
Healthcare Support	338	4.0%	16.6%	44.4%	39.1%	341
Protective Service	91	1.1%	15.4%	46.2%	38.5%	119
Food Preparation & Serving Related	441	5.2%	23.8%	44.7%	31.5%	517
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	164	2.0%	28.7%	36.6%	34.8%	207
Personal Care & Service	249	3.0%	18.5%	48.2%	33.3%	264
Sales & Related	548	6.5%	19.7%	45.8%	34.5%	609
Office & Administrative Support	1,385	16.5%	20.2%	44.6%	35.2%	1,715
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	18	0.2%	38.9%	27.8%	33.3%	19
Construction & Extraction	294	3.5%	40.5%	40.8%	18.7%	370
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	240	2.9%	23.3%	45.8%	30.8%	315
Production	919	10.9%	27.9%	44.2%	28.0%	1,056
Transportation & Material Moving	528	6.3%	26.3%	47.2%	26.5%	603
Military Specific	10	0.1%	10.0%	70.0%	20.0%	11
Information Not Available	648	7.7%	44.8%	36.4%	18.8%	664

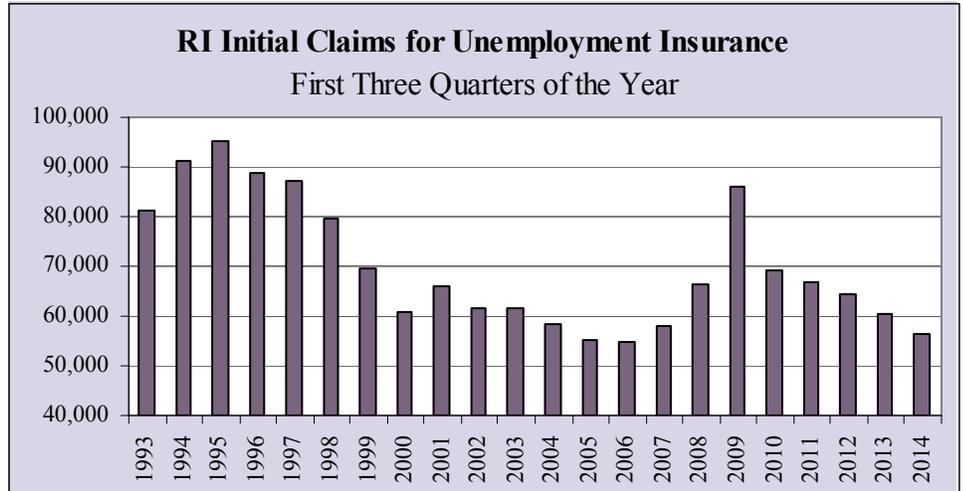
Comparison of RI Unemployment Insurance Claimants and Total Jobs By Major Industry Sector - September 2014



- The proportion of claimants from the Administrative & Waste Services (11.6%) and Construction (8.3%) sectors were significantly higher than the respective proportion of total jobs in September 2014. Combined, these sectors represented 19.9 percent of the UI claimants in September, but they accounted for only 9.4 percent of the total jobs. In general, this is an indication of a worker surplus of individuals with work experience in these sectors.
- The Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities, Health Care & Social Assistance and Other Services sectors had similar proportions of claimants as jobs.
- Conversely, three sectors – Public Administration, Educational Services and Accommodation & Food Services – represented a significantly smaller proportion of UI claimants in September 2014 than their respective proportion of total jobs.
- Only 5.0 percent of the UI claimants in September 2014 were from the Public Administration, Educational Services, and Management of Companies sectors, but they accounted for 19.7 percent of the total jobs. In general, this indicates that there was a tighter labor supply for individuals with work experience in these sectors.

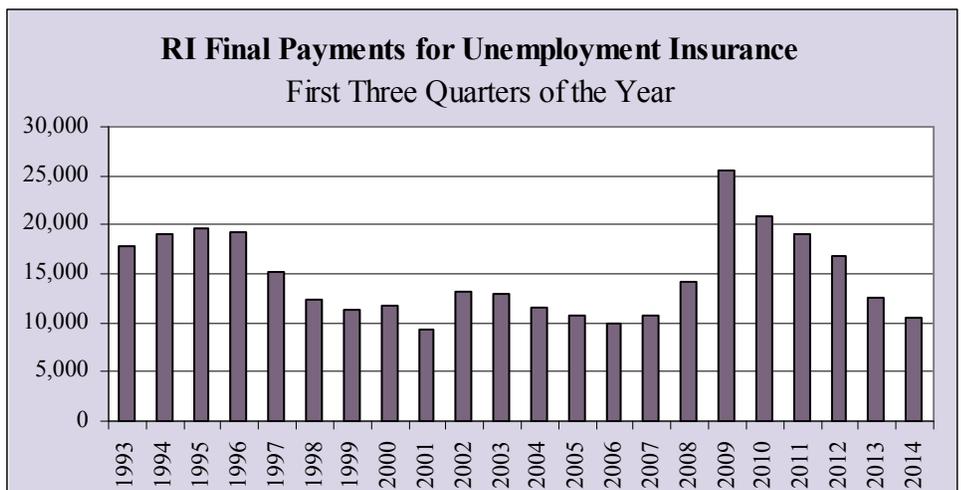
Unemployment Insurance claims activity decreased during the first three quarters of 2014, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate.

Initial claims for the first three quarters of 2014 were lower than in 2007 through 2013, but slightly above the 2005 and 2006 levels.



The number of weeks claimed by individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits decreased by 6.2 percent during the first three quarters of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 and were at the lowest level since 2006.

Final payments – a count of those collecting their full entitlement to regular Unemployment Insurance benefits – are down 15.7 percent over the January to September 2014 period compared to January to September 2013, and were at the lowest level since 2006.



Online Job Postings are Up Over the Year

The Conference Board's Help-Wanted Online Data Series (HWOL) is a relatively new economic indicator which when combined with unemployment data provides detailed monthly data on labor demand (vacancies) for the US and the 50 states.

In September 2014, The Conference Board reported that national online advertised job postings were up 2.2 percent over the year. The New England region fared better than the nation, increasing 8.0 percent over the September 2013 - September 2014 period. When compared to last September, Rhode Island's on-line total job vacancies increased by 7.0 percent, better than Massachusetts (+3.3%). All New England states increased more than the national average. Maine (+29.9%), Vermont (+16.5%), New Hampshire (+13.3%) and Connecticut (+7.9%) also reported online job posting increases over the year. The September figures reflect the sum of the number of unduplicated online job ads for each day from mid-August to mid-September.

State Levels of Total Ads and New Ads Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Ads (Thousands) ¹			New Ads (Thousands) ²		
	Sept-13	Sept-14	Change	Sept-13	Sept-14	Change
Connecticut	65.9	71.1	7.9%	32.0	35.3	10.3%
Maine	22.4	29.1	29.9%	10.5	13.7	30.5%
Massachusetts	150.5	155.5	3.3%	76.1	79.4	4.3%
New Hampshire	26.4	29.9	13.3%	15.0	16.5	10.0%
Rhode Island	18.7	20.0	7.0%	10.8	11.5	6.5%
Vermont	11.5	13.4	16.5%	6.2	7.1	14.5%
United States	4,962.5	5,072.0	2.2%	2,518.8	2,557.5	1.5%

Source: The Conference Board

¹ Total ads are unduplicated ads appearing during the reference period. This figure includes ads from previous months that have been reposted as well as new ads. Total ads appear only once per defined geographic area.

² New ads are unduplicated ads which did not appear during the previous reference period. An online help wanted ad is counted as "New" only in the month it first appears and only once per defined geographic area.

For September 2014, Rhode Island had 3.60 online job vacancies per 100 persons in the labor force, trailing the rest of New England. Every New England state had a higher percentage than the nation (3.25) of advertised vacancies online for every 100 persons in the labor force in September. Maine (+0.97) and Vermont (+0.55) posted the largest increases in the Total Ad Rate from last September.

A comparison of the number of unemployed persons in relation to the number of online job vacancies provides a measure of supply/demand ratio. A ratio greater than one (less favorable for workers) indicates that the number of unemployed workers exceeds the number of on-line job ads. A ratio of less than one (more favorable for workers) means that there are fewer unemployed workers than on-line job postings.

State Labor Supply/Labor Demand Indicators Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Ad Rates (%) ¹		Unemp. Rate ²	Unemployed Sept-14 (Thousands)	Total Ads Sept-14 (Thousands)	Sept-14 Supply/ Demand Rate ³
	Sept-13	Sept-14				
Connecticut	3.56	3.80	6.4%	119.8	71.1	1.68
Maine	3.16	4.13	5.8%	40.6	29.1	1.40
Massachusetts	4.32	4.42	6.0%	213.3	155.5	1.37
New Hampshire	3.56	4.04	4.3%	32.1	29.9	1.07
Rhode Island	3.38	3.60	7.6%	42.3	20.0	2.11
Vermont	3.27	3.82	4.4%	15.4	13.4	1.15
United States	3.19	3.25	5.9%	9,262.0	5,072.0	1.83

Source: The Conference Board

¹ Total ad rate is calculated as a percent of the most currently available Bureau of Labor Statistics civilian labor force data. Ad rates represent the number of ads per 100 persons in the civilian labor force.

² Unemployment data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey and Local Area Unemployment Statistics programs, September 2014.

³ Supply/Demand rate is the number of unemployed divided by the number of total ads for the designated month.

Rhode Island had 2.11 unemployed persons per online job ad in September. This indicates that the demand for jobs in Rhode Island was much higher than the supply of jobs in September.

Rhode Island had 2.11 unemployed persons per online job ad in September, down from 2.82 in September 2013.

Nationally, there were 1.83 unemployed persons for every online job advertisement in September 2014, down from 2.26 in September 2013.

Rhode Island's Supply/Demand ratio (2.11) was much higher than the rest of New England and also above the US level (1.83). New Hampshire (1.07), Vermont (1.15) and Massachusetts (1.37) fared the best among New England states.

Age Demographics of RI Industries

The Census Bureau's *Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics* (LEHD) program generates statistics for different demographic groups. One area of the program tracks employment by age group which is broken down into eight different age categories. For this publication, we have narrowed down the age categories into four categories, 14-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55 plus.

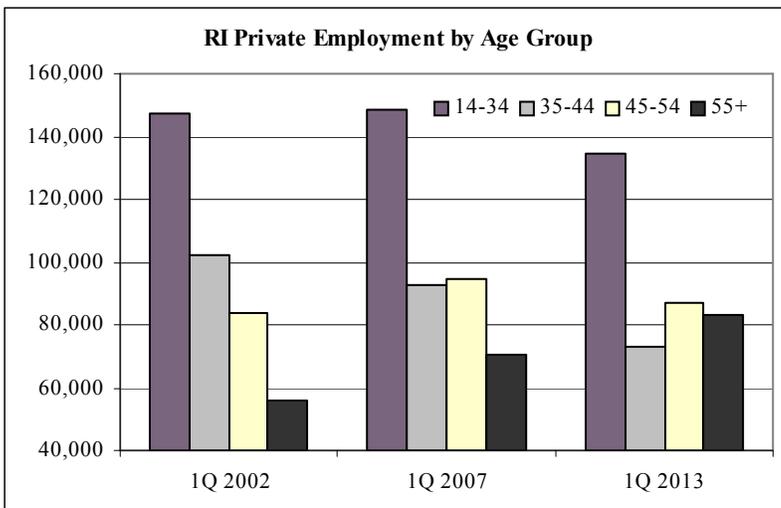
According to the LEHD, the age of Rhode Island's private sector workforce appears to be on the rise while the younger age groups seem to be declining.

The LEHD program indicates that between the first quarters 2002 and 2013, private sector employment in Rhode Island decreased by 10,821 (-2.8%). The two younger age groups (categories) together combined to lose 41,306 jobs during this period. Age groups 14-34 and 35-44 lost 12,490 and 28,816 jobs, respectively. On a percentage basis, age group 35-44 lost 28.3 percent of the private sector workforce, while age group 14-34 lost 8.5 percent of their private sector workforce.

The two remaining age groups combined to add 30,485 private sector jobs between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013. The 55+ age group grew by 27,354 or 48.8 percent, while age group 45-54 increased by 3,131 (+3.7%).

Another indication of an aging private sector workforce is seen in the percentage of workers by age category. The percentage of workers in the 45-54 and 55+ age groups grew between the first quarters 2002 and 2013, while the 14-34 and 35-44 age groups reported declines in their workforce.

Age Group	1Q 2002	1Q 2013
14-34	37.8%	35.6%
35-44	26.2%	19.3%
45-54	21.6%	23.0%
55+	14.4%	22.1%



Those workers 55 and above saw their share of the workforce grow from 14.4 percent in 2002 to 22.1 percent in 2013, the largest percentage increase among the four age categories. The 45-54 age group grew slightly from 21.6 percent up to 23.0 percent. Age group 35-44 reported a decrease in their workforce, dropping from 26.2 percent in 2002 to 19.3 percent in 2013. Age group 14-34 experienced a small decline, dropping from 37.8 percent to 35.6 percent.

In comparison, the neighboring state of Connecticut shared a similar story as Rhode Island. The LEHD program* reports that the 55+ age group in Connecticut increased employment by 99,392 (+46.8%) between the first quarters 2002 and 2013, while employment in the 45-54 age group increased by 19,456 (+6.3%). Among the younger age groups, the 35-44 age group lost 109,392 (-28.9%) of their private sector workforce and the 14-34 age group declined by 31,847 (-6.5%) during this period.

*The LEHD program gathers demographic data on a state-by-state basis, and not on the national level. Currently the LEHD program has not yet produced public use statistics for Massachusetts. Since LEHD data is not available nationally, a workforce by age comparison cannot be conducted. Without Massachusetts data, a New England comparison is not accessible.

Construction

- Between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013, LEHD reported that Construction employment in Rhode Island was down 3,771, or 21.6 percent.
- The 35-44 age group lost the most positions on a numeric (-2,770) and percentage basis (-47.3%) during this period.
- Age group 55+ and age group 45-54 combined to added 1,045 jobs during this period while the two younger age groups moved in the opposite direction, combining to lose 4,816 Construction jobs.

Percent of Construction Employment		
Age Group	1Q 2002	1Q 2013
14-34	34.0%	28.5%
35-44	33.6%	22.6%
45-54	20.4%	29.0%
55+	11.9%	19.9%



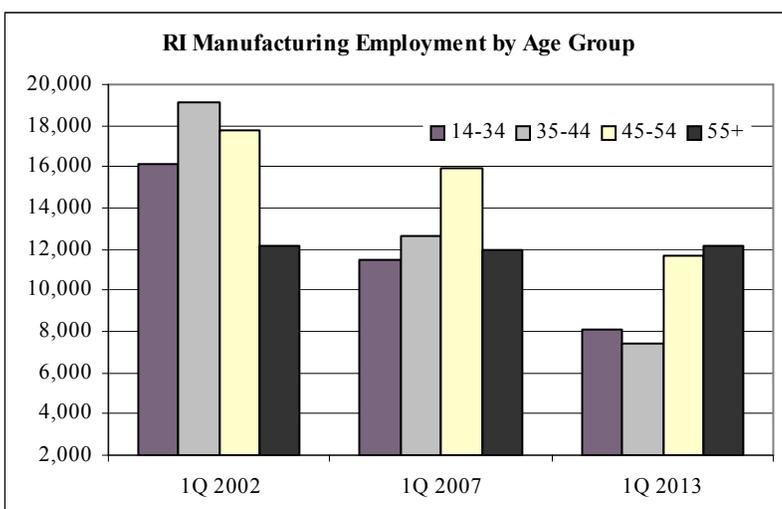
- Construction workers between the ages of 45-54 (29.0%) represented the largest age group during the first quarter 2013, slightly ahead of the 14-34 (28.5%) age group.

Between the first quarter of 2002 and 2013, the two younger age groups, 35-44 and 14-34, experienced a percentage decline in their employment. Age group 35-44 dropped from 33.6 percent in the first quarter 2002 to 22.6 percent in the first quarter 2013, while the 14-34 age group dropped from 34.0 percent to 28.5 percent. The percentage of Construction workers in both the 45-54 and 55+ age groups were higher in the first quarter 2013 than the first quarter 2002.

Manufacturing

- According to the LEHD, between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013, Manufacturing employment was down 25,764 or 39.5 percent in Rhode Island.
- The two younger age groups, 35-44 and 14-34, shed most of the employment during this period, decreasing by 61.0 percent and 49.7 percent, respectively.
- Among the two older age groups, Manufacturing employment within the age group 45-54 is down 34.4 percent since the first quarter 2002, while age group 55+ increased slightly by 0.1 percent.

Percent of Manufacturing Employment		
Age Group	1Q 2002	1Q 2013
14-34	24.7%	20.6%
35-44	29.3%	18.9%
45-54	27.3%	29.6%
55+	18.7%	30.9%



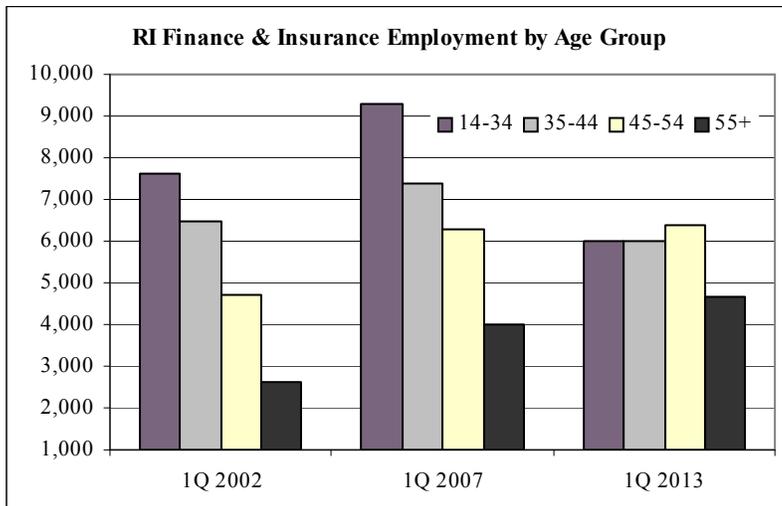
- The 35-44 age group, which represented 29.3 percent of Manufacturing employment in 2002, now only represents 18.9 percent of the sectors employment. The 55+ age group represents 30.9 percent of Manufacturing employment in 2013, up from the 18.7 percent in 2002.

In the first quarter 2013, over 60 percent of the Manufacturing workforce was made up of workers who were 45 years of age or older. In the first quarter 2002, workers aged 45 and above represented 46 percent of the workforce. Those individuals between the ages of 14 and 44 who made up 54 percent of Manufacturing employment in 2002, now make up nearly 40 percent of the employment in 2013.

Finance & Insurance

- LEHD reported that in the first quarter 2013, Finance & Insurance employment was up 1,609 (+7.5%) from the first quarter 2002.
- Age group 55+ added 2,048 (+78.8%) Finance and Insurance jobs during this period, while employment within the age group 14-34 decreased by 1,616 (-21.3%).
- The remaining older age group, 45-54, added 1,649 (+35.0%) positions between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013.

Age Group	1Q 2002	1Q 2013
14-34	35.5%	26.0%
35-44	30.3%	26.1%
45-54	22.0%	27.7%
55+	12.1%	20.2%



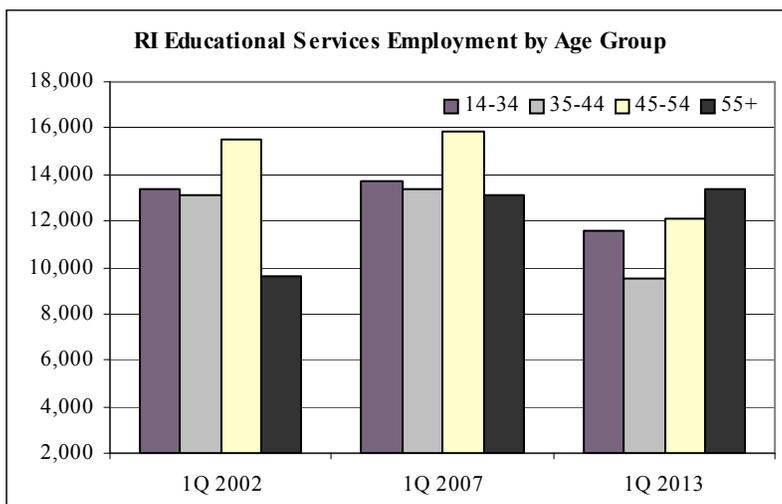
- In all, age groups 45-54 and 55+ combined to add 3,697 workers during this period, while age groups 14-34 and 35-44 together lost 2,088 Finance and Insurance positions.

In 2013, the percentage of Finance and Insurance employment is equally represented amongst the 14-34 (26.0%), 35-44 (26.1%) and 45-54 (27.7%) age groups. The 55+ age group represented just over 20 percent of the Finance & Insurance workforce, up from the 12.1 percent it represented in 2002.

Educational Services

- According to LEHD, a total of 5,192 (-10.0%) Educational Services jobs were lost between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013.
- The 55+ age group was the only age group to add jobs during this period, adding 3,747 (+39.0%) positions.
- Together, age categories 14-34 (-1,815), 35-44 (-3,635) and 45-54 (-3,489), combined to lose 8,939 positions between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013.

Age Group	1Q 2002	1Q 2013
14-34	25.9%	24.9%
35-44	25.4%	20.4%
45-54	30.1%	25.9%
55+	18.6%	28.7%



- In the first quarter 2013, the 55+ age group represented nearly thirty percent of the Educational Services workforce, followed by age groups 45-54 (25.9%), 14-34 (24.9%) and 35-44 (20.4%).

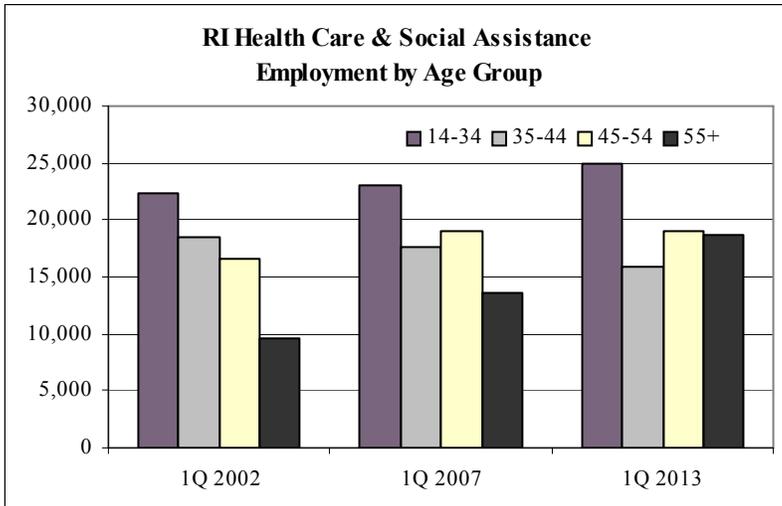
The 55+ age group was the only growing age group, increasing its workforce from 18.6 percent in 2002, to 28.7 percent in 2013. Age group 35-44 represented 20.4 percent of all private Educational Services employment in 2013, the smallest representation among all age groups. Employment within this age group is down 5.0 percent from the first quarter 2002.

Health Care & Social Assistance

- Between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013, Health Care & Social Assistance employment is up 11,291 (+16.8%).
- The 55+ age group was the fastest growing age population during this period, increasing by nearly 94 percent, or 9,029 jobs.
- The 35-44 age group lost 2,740 (-14.8%) jobs between the first quarters of 2002 and 2013, the only age group to shed employment.

Percent of Health Care & Social Assistance Employment

Age Group	1Q 2002	1Q 2013
14-34	33.3%	31.9%
35-44	27.7%	20.2%
45-54	24.7%	24.2%
55+	14.4%	23.8%



- Age group 35-44 represented the second largest age group in 2002, making up 27.7 percent of Health Care and Social Assistance employment. In 2013, the age group makes up 20.2 percent of all Health Care and Social Assistance employment, the smallest percentage among all the age groups.

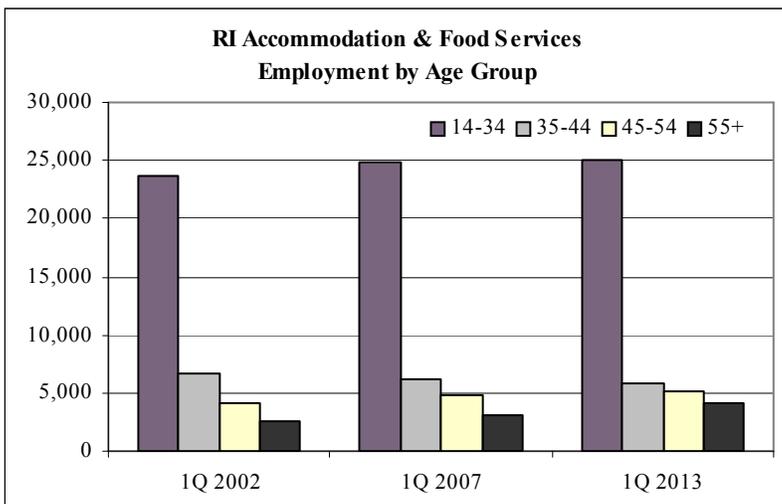
In the first quarter of 2013, the percentage of employment in the 14-34 and 45-54 age groups are also down from their first quarter 2002 employment levels. The percentage of employment in the 55+ category grew from 14.4 percent in the first quarter 2002 to 23.8 percent in the first quarter 2013.

Accommodation & Food Services

- Between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2013, LEHD reports that employment in the Accommodation & Food Services sector increased by 3,190 (+8.6%).
- The 55+ age group added the most jobs during this period, increasing its share of the workforce by nearly 60 percent, or 1,495 jobs.
- Age group 35-44 was the only age group to shed positions, losing 872 (-13.1%) positions between the first quarters 2002 and 2013.

Percent of Accommodation & Food Services Employment

Age Group	1Q 2002	1Q 2013
14-34	63.9%	62.4%
35-44	18.1%	14.5%
45-54	11.0%	13.0%
55+	7.0%	10.1%



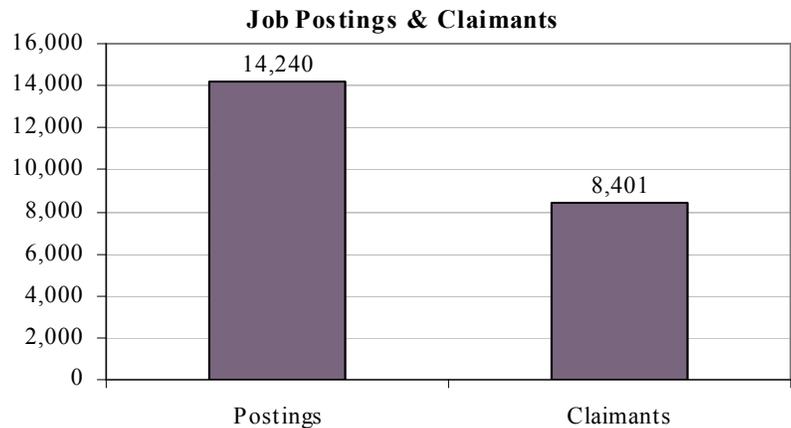
- Together, the 14-34 and 35-44 age groups added 550 (+17.2%) Accommodation & Food Services jobs, while employment in the 45-54 and 55+ age categories increased by 2,640 (+82.8%).

In 2013, the 14-34 age group overwhelmingly represented the Accommodation & Food Services workforce, accounting for 62.4 percent of all positions. This figure is down slightly from the 63.9 percent it represented during the first quarter 2002. Those individuals 55+ represented just over 10 percent of all Accommodation & Food Services employment.

Labor Supply and Demand

Unemployment insurance claimants represent an able and available supply of trained workers who are currently seeking work. Online postings represent a current demand for labor detailing the types of occupations employers are seeking to fill. A comparison of these two groups provides an indication of occupational groups for which labor supply is sufficient to meet employer's current needs and for which there is a shortage of trained workers available to meet employers' current demands.

On September 30, 2014, the Department of Labor and Training's EmployRI on-line network recorded 14,240 on-line job postings from RI based businesses. Also in September, 8,401 (19.9%) of the 42,300 unemployed RI residents collected UI benefits. A comparison of the on-line job posting to the UI claimants currently seeking work indicates that there was less than one (0.6) claimant for each on-line posting. Job postings for which the usual educational requirement was either high school diploma (33.6%) or a bachelor's degree (16.4%) accounted for the most on-line postings, numbering 4,782 and 2,334 respectively. Nearly eleven percent of the postings required less than a high school diploma, 5.8 percent required advance degrees and 9.0 percent required an associate degree. For slightly more than 20 percent of the postings, there was no educational requirement attributed to the posting. The data indicates that there is a shortage of experienced workers for postings requiring an associates or bachelor's degree.



Education Levels for Postings and Claimants Third Quarter 2014

	Postings *		Claimants**		Claimants/ Posting
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	14,240	100.0%	8,401	100.0%	0.6
Advance Degrees	830	5.8%	1,264	15.1%	1.5
Bachelor's	2,334	16.4%	848	10.1%	0.4
Associate	1,282	9.0%	381	4.5%	0.3
Some College or Post Secondary Award	434	3.0%	1,676	20.0%	3.9
High School/GED	4,782	33.6%	3,204	38.1%	0.7
Less Than High School	1,506	10.6%	915	10.9%	0.6
Unavailable	3,072	21.6%	113	1.3%	0.0

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending September 30, 2014 and still open on September 30, 2014.

** Individuals receiving Unemployment Insurance payments for the week ending September 13, 2014.

A labor surplus was associated with three of the 21 occupational groups including Construction & Extraction, Production, and Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance. The greatest labor surplus was associated with the Construction & Extraction group for which there were approximately three UI claimants with this type of work experience for every on-line posting.

Labor Supply and Demand Third Quarter 2014			
Occupation Group	EmployRI Postings*	Unemployed Claimants**	Claimants/ Posting
Total	14,240	8,401	0.6
Construction & Extraction	86	237	2.8
Production Occupations	591	740	1.3
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	122	132	1.1
Personal Care & Service	203	200	1.0
Protective Service	76	73	1.0
Legal	42	39	0.9
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	216	194	0.9
Food Preparation & Serving Related	470	363	0.8
Education, Training, & Library	307	221	0.7
Office & Administrative Support	1,644	1,115	0.7
Healthcare Support	459	272	0.6
Community & Social Services	212	113	0.5
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	272	128	0.5
Life, Physical, & Social Science	117	51	0.4
Management	1,719	733	0.4
Transportation & Material Moving	1,214	429	0.4
Business & Financial Operations	943	285	0.3
Sales & Related	1,869	440	0.2
Computer & Mathematical	1,054	147	0.1
Architecture & Engineering	581	81	0.1
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	2,018	232	0.1

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending September 30, 2014 and still open on September 30, 2014
** Individuals receiving Unemployment Insurance payments for the week ending September 13, 2014

Postings for Healthcare Practitioners & Technical, Architecture & Engineering and Computer & Mathematical occupational groups outnumber claimants by more than seven to one. These numbers indicate that employers seeking to fill vacancies in these occupational groups would have more difficulty finding qualified workers than those employers attempting to fill vacancies in occupational groups where the ratio of unemployed claimants to on-line postings is greater or closer to one.

Labor Demand

On-line postings represent a current demand for labor, detailing the types of occupations employers are seeking to fill.

During the third quarter of 2014, EmployRI recorded 14,240 on-line job postings for over 460 different occupations. There were 49 occupations with 50 or more job postings during the third quarter 2014 accounting for more than half (53%) of the on-line postings.

Demand exceeded supply for 29 of the 30 occupations most in demand. For 11 of these 29 occupations an associate degree or higher is generally required.

Occupations with the Most Postings Third Quarter 2014

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Postings/ Claimant	Educational Requirement
Customer Service Representatives	895	165	0.2	7
Registered Nurses	870	51	0.1	4
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	509	43	0.1	7
Retail Salespersons	413	70	0.2	8
Nursing Assistants	316	89	0.3	5
Tax Preparers	280	54	0.2	7
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	212	30	0.1	5
Computer Programmers	199	4	0.0	3
Insurance Sales Agents	164	15	0.1	7
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	158	64	0.4	7
Computer User Support Specialists	155	56	0.4	6
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	154	51	0.3	7
Computer Systems Analysts	147	14	0.1	3
Sales Managers	147	84	0.6	3
Physical Therapists	145	6	0.0	1
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	145	37	0.3	8
Accountants & Auditors	129	31	0.2	3
General & Operations Managers	125	128	1.0	4
Cashiers	119	78	0.7	8
Marketing Managers	105	38	0.4	3
Receptionists & Information Clerks	103	24	0.2	7
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	100	41	0.4	8
Financial Managers	99	47	0.5	3
Software Developers, Applications	96	19	0.2	3
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	96	48	0.5	7
Merchandise Displayers & Window Trimmers	90	4	0.0	7
Management Analysts	88	13	0.2	3
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	88	65	0.7	8
Nurse Practitioners	88	-	-	2
First-Line Supervisors: Office & Administrative Support Workers	84	56	0.7	7

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending September 30, 2014 & still open on September 30, 2014.

** Individuals receiving Unemployment Insurance payments for the week ending September 13, 2014.

* 1-Doctoral; 2-Master's; 3-Bachelor's; 4-Associate; 5-Postsecondary non-degree award; 6- Some College; 7- High School; 8-Less than High School

Labor Supply

Unemployment insurance claimants represent an able and available supply of trained workers who are currently seeking work.

The 8,401 individuals collecting unemployment insurance benefits in September 2014 reported previous work experience in 575 different occupations.

Labor surpluses existed for half of the occupations most frequently cited by UI claimants. The largest surplus was calculated for Hand Packers & Packagers, there were more than 24 experienced workers for every job posting, signifying the difficulty unemployed workers are having finding work in occupations in which they were previously employed.

Occupations with the Most Claimants Third Quarter 2014

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimants/ Posting	Educational Requirement
Packers & Packagers, Hand	4	96	24.0	8
Office Clerks, General	20	151	7.6	7
Preschool Teachers	8	49	6.1	4
Personal Care Aides	19	111	5.8	8
Maintenance & Repair Workers (General)	17	47	2.8	7
Home Health Aides	25	62	2.5	8
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing	26	54	2.1	7
Carpenters	26	50	1.9	7
Medical Secretaries	40	59	1.5	7
Medical Assistants	37	50	1.4	7
First-Line Supervisors: Production & Operating Workers	45	58	1.3	5
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	59	71	1.2	7
Production Workers (All Other)	104	128	1.2	7
Executive Secretaries & Executive Assistants	71	77	1.1	7
General & Operations Managers	125	128	1.0	4
Waiters & Waitresses	74	57	0.8	8
First-Line Supervisors: Office & Administrative Workers	84	56	0.7	7
Cashiers	119	78	0.7	8
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	88	65	0.7	8
Sales Managers	147	84	0.6	3
Financial Managers	99	47	0.5	3
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	96	48	0.5	7
First-Line Supervisors: Retail Sales Workers	158	64	0.4	7
Computer User Support Specialists	155	56	0.4	6
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	154	51	0.3	7
Nursing Assistants	316	89	0.3	5
Customer Service Representatives	895	165	0.2	7
Tax Preparers	280	54	0.2	7
Retail Salespersons	413	70	0.2	8
Registered Nurses	870	51	0.1	4

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending September 30, 2014 & still open on September 30, 2014.

** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending September 13, 2014.

* 1-Doctoral; 2-Master's; 3-Bachelor's; 4-Associate; 5-Postsecondary non-degree award; 6- Some College; 7- High School; 8-Less than High School

Labor Shortages

Even though the state has a higher than average unemployment rate, many Rhode Island employers report that they are having difficulty finding qualified workers to fill many of the positions they have available. During the third quarter of 2014, the number of posted vacancies exceeded the number of unemployed workers for more than 250 occupations, indicating a possible labor shortage for those occupations.

Our labor supply and demand data indicates that there are not enough experienced unemployed workers available to meet the strong demand employers have for occupations such as Speech-Language Pathologists, Computer Programmers, Financial Analysts, Biologist, and Physical Therapists. While a college degree (Associate or higher) is required for most of these jobs, for some, a high school education is sufficient.

Occupations with Potential Shortages Third Quarter 2014

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Postings/ Claimant	Educational Requirement
Speech-Language Pathologists	70	1	70.0	2
Computer Programmers	199	4	49.8	3
Financial Analysts	64	2	32.0	3
Biologists	32	1	32.0	3
Physical Therapists	145	6	24.2	1
Travel Agents	20	1	20.0	7
Mechanical Engineers	53	3	17.7	3
Registered Nurses	870	51	17.1	4
Occupational Therapists	57	4	14.3	2
Electrical Engineers	27	2	13.5	3
Human Resources Managers	25	2	12.5	3
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	509	43	11.8	7
Insurance Sales Agents	164	15	10.9	7
Computer Systems Analysts	147	14	10.5	3
Interpreters & Translators	10	1	10.0	3
Control & Valve Installers & Repairers	10	1	10.0	7
Personal Financial Advisors	65	8	8.1	3
Demonstrators & Product Promoters	69	9	7.7	7
Mental Health Counselors	46	6	7.7	2
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	212	30	7.1	5
Software Developers, Systems Software	35	5	7.0	3
Detectives & Criminal Investigators	7	1	7.0	7
Tailors, Dressmakers, & Custom Sewers	7	1	7.0	8
Licensed Massage Therapists	7	1	7.0	5
Management Analysts	88	13	6.8	3
Information Security Analysts	43	7	6.1	3
Writers & Authors	24	4	6.0	3
Dietitians & Nutritionists	6	1	6.0	3
Biochemists & Biophysicists	6	1	6.0	1
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria & Coffee Shop	36	6	6.0	8

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending September 30, 2014 & still open on September 30, 2014.

** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending September 13, 2014.

* 1-Doctoral; 2-Master's; 3-Bachelor's; 4-Associate; 5-Postsecondary non-degree award; 6- Some College; 7- High School; 8-Less than High School

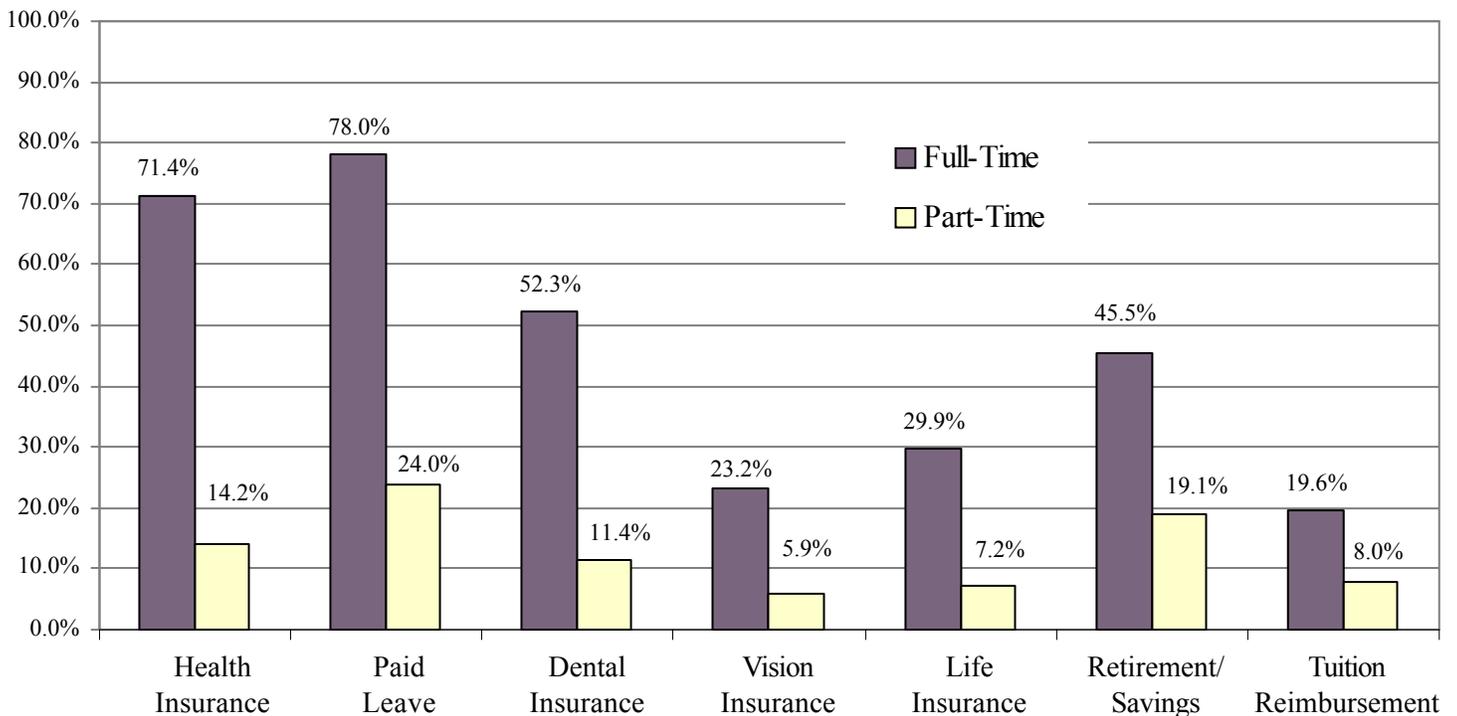
Employee Benefits in Rhode Island

Employer-provided benefits such as paid time off and medical insurance are some of the additional ways workers are compensated in today's workplace. The frequency and types of benefits offered vary by industry and firm size. Benefits are more common in some industrial sectors than in others, full-time workers are more likely to have access to benefits than part-time workers and workers in larger establishments are more likely to be offered benefits than those in smaller establishments.

Seventy-six percent of Rhode Island firms provide paid time off (combinations of vacation, personal and sick leave) to their full-time workers and 71 percent offer health insurance to full-time workers. Dental insurance was offered to 52 percent of full-time Rhode Island employees. Retirement plans are offered by 46 percent of Rhode Island employers. Other benefits offered to full-time workers include life insurance (28.3%), tuition reimbursement (19.6%), and vision insurance (23.2%).

Nearly a quarter of Rhode Island employers provide paid time off, 24 percent offer a retirement plan and 11.4 percent offer dental insurance to their part-time workers. Other benefits offered to part-time employees include health insurance (14.2%), life insurance (7.1%), tuition reimbursement (8%) and vision insurance (5.9%).

Percentage of Firms Offering Benefits by Benefit Type - 2013



Data in this analysis is based on a survey of 1,496 Rhode Island private sector employers. Responses were received from over 800 firms providing information for more than 82,000 employees.

Benefits by Industry

In Rhode Island benefits vary by industry. For example, employers in the Utilities sector were the most likely to offer benefits to their full-time workers, while those in the Accommodation & Food Services sector were generally the least likely to offer benefits.

Survey results indicated that full-time employees classified in the Educational Services, Utilities and Wholesale Trade sectors were the most likely to have access to health insurance. In contrast, 46 percent of the employers classified in the Accommodation & Food Service sector provided access to health insurance to their full-time employees and 57 percent of full-time employees in the Retail Trade sector had access to health care.

The majority of employers in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector, the state's largest employment sector, provided paid leave (98%), health insurance (78%), dental insurance (58%) and retirement/pension plans (53%) to their full-time employees. Less common benefits include: tuition reimbursement (30%), life insurance (21%) and vision (20%) in this sector.

Higher than average rates for access to health insurance were available for full-time workers in the Information (95%), Real Estate (88%), and Finance & Insurance (87%) sector. Employees in these sectors had higher than average access to benefits in all seven benefits surveyed.

More than 80 percent of the employers in the Administrative Support, Manufacturing and Professional Scientific & Technical sectors offered health insurance to their full-time employees. Employers in Manufacturing were more likely to offer dental insurance, retirement plans and tuition repayment plans than the average employer.

Benefits Offered to Full-Time Employees by Industry - 2013

	<u>Health Insurance</u>	<u>Dental Insurance</u>	<u>Vision Insurance</u>	<u>Retirement/Pension</u>	<u>Life Insurance</u>	<u>Tuition Reimbursement</u>	<u>Paid Leave</u>
Statewide	71%	52%	23%	46%	28%	20%	76%
Accommodation & Food Service	46%	35%	16%	21%	10%	3%	58%
Administrative Support	81%	61%	37%	49%	36%	10%	81%
Arts Entertainment & Recreation	80%	38%	19%	26%	10%	14%	81%
Construction	63%	53%	28%	45%	20%	14%	82%
Educational Services	100%	100%	28%	100%	88%	48%	100%
Finance & Insurance	87%	91%	61%	87%	80%	56%	100%
Health Care & Social Assistance	78%	58%	20%	53%	21%	30%	98%
Information	95%	90%	46%	80%	66%	45%	89%
Manufacturing	82%	67%	16%	56%	27%	25%	95%
Professional Scientific & Technical	82%	44%	23%	45%	35%	26%	100%
Real Estate	88%	88%	35%	62%	53%	41%	94%
Retail Trade	57%	34%	10%	34%	22%	13%	84%
Transportation & Warehousing	58%	43%	16%	44%	22%	6%	83%
Utilities	100%	100%	64%	100%	86%	71%	100%
Wholesale Trade	100%	69%	45%	68%	57%	19%	100%

Opportunities for Tomorrow's Workforce

The Future of Industry and Occupations in Rhode Island

Industry Outlook

Rhode Island employment is expected to increase by more than 51,000 jobs during the 2012-2022 projection period as the state's economy continues to recover from recessionary losses. Employment in 2022 is projected to reach 545,550, an increase of 51,420 (10.4%) jobs from the 2012 employment level. Much of this growth is attributed to the increased demand for the products and services provided by the Health Care & Social Assistance; Accommodation & Food Services; Professional, Scientific & Technical Services; Administrative & Waste Services; Construction and Manufacturing sectors. Nationally, employment is projected to increase by 10.8 percent.

Rhode Island Industry Projections by Economic Sector 2012 - 2022

Industry Title	2012	2022	Numeric Change	Percent Change
	Estimated Employment	Projected Employment		
Total All Industries	494,130	545,550	51,420	10.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	80,648	94,500	13,852	17.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	44,131	49,550	5,419	12.3%
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	21,472	26,000	4,528	21.1%
Administrative & Waste Services	24,102	28,600	4,498	18.7%
Construction	16,002	20,250	4,248	26.6%
Manufacturing	39,623	43,685	4,062	10.3%
Retail Trade	46,905	50,585	3,680	7.9%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	10,513	13,200	2,687	25.6%
Self Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	42,300	44,325	2,025	4.8%
Finance & Insurance	23,310	24,950	1,640	7.0%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	7,618	9,130	1,512	19.9%
Educational Services	44,178	45,600	1,422	3.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	9,780	11,015	1,235	12.6%
Other Services (except Government)	17,370	18,200	830	4.8%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	5,782	6,420	638	11.0%
Wholesale Trade	16,843	17,100	257	1.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	716	779	63	8.8%
Mining	188	226	38	20.2%
Utilities	1,055	1,000	-55	-5.2%
Information	9,566	9,365	-201	-2.1%
Government	31,989	31,030	-959	-3.0%

- The largest numeric gains will continue to occur in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector. This sector is expected to account for 17 percent of the new job growth expected in the state during the 2012-2022 projection period. Increasing coverage, medical advances, along with an aging population will result in an increase of 13,852 (+17.2%) jobs. Within the Health Care & Social Assistance Sector, Ambulatory Health Care Services, which includes Offices of Physicians, Medical Laboratories and Home Health Care Services, is expected to show the largest gains (+4,744).
- Above average growth (12.3%) in the Accommodation & Food Services sector will generate more than 5,000 new jobs. The majority of new jobs (+5,149) is projected to be in Food Services & Drinking Places, which is dominated by Restaurants and Other Eating Places.
- Ranking third in both numeric change (+4,528) and percent change (21.9%), the Professional, Scientific & Technical Services sector is projected to grow at twice the average rate. This sector is dominated by businesses offering legal services, accounting and payroll services, computer services and architectural and engineering services to both businesses and individuals.
- Large numeric gains and an above average growth rate is projected for the Administrative & Waste Services sector, resulting in the addition of nearly 5,000 (+18.7%) new jobs. The largest gains are expected in Administrative & Support Services. This subsector includes establishments engaged in activities that support the day-to-day operations of other organizations.
- Over 4,000 new jobs are expected to be added in our state's Manufacturing sector during the projection period. Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, which is dominated by Ship & Boat Building, will provide half of the new job gains. Other gains resulting from defense contracts are projected to occur in Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing as well. Other industries expected to show significant increases include Chemical Manufacturing, Food Manufacturing and Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing which are each expected to add over 400 jobs during the projection period, overshadowing continued losses in Textile Mills and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.
- The Construction sector is projected to grow at the fastest rate (26.6 %) during the 2012 -2022 projection period. Prior to the recession, employment in this sector averaged 22,000 jobs. The projected growth of over 4,000 jobs will bring our construction industry close to its pre-recession levels.
- The Retail Trade sector in RI is expected to add approximately 3,600 jobs during the projection period. The largest employment increases are expected in Food & Beverage Stores (+678), Building Materials & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers (+647), and General Merchandise Stores (+617).
- Above average growth is projected for Management of Companies & Enterprises (25.6 %); Mining (20.2%); Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (19.9%); and Transportation & Warehousing (12.6%). Other industries projected to experience growth include Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (11.0%); Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (8.8%); Finance & Insurance (7.0%); Other Services (4.8%); Educational Services (3.2%) and Wholesale Trade (1.5%). Three sectors are expected to experience employment declines: Utilities (-5.2%), Government (-3.0%), and Information (-2.1%).

Industries Adding the Most Jobs	
Industry Title	Projected Gains
Food Services & Drinking Places	5,149
Ambulatory Health Care Services	4,744
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	4,528
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4,251
Administrative & Support Services	4,161
Management of Companies & Enterprises	2,687
Hospitals	2,470
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,460
Social Assistance	2,387
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2,095

Occupational Outlook

Rhode Island employment in 2022 is projected to reach 545,550, an increase of 51,420 (10.4%) from our 2012 employment. Much of this growth is attributed to the increased demand for the products and services provided by the Health Care & Social Assistance; Accommodation & Food Services; Professional, Scientific & Technical Services; Administrative & Waste Services; Construction and Manufacturing sectors.

Job openings result from the need to replace workers who leave an occupation and the need to fill vacancies created by business expansion. During the 2012-2022 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill nearly 170,000 job openings. Nearly one-third of the job openings are attributed to the economic growth expected to occur during the projection period while over two-thirds of the jobs openings are due to replacement needs resulting from employee turnover. Several occupational groups are expected to grow at above average (10.4%) rates. Among the fastest growing occupational groups are Construction & Extraction (20.9%), Healthcare Support (20.4%), Personal Care & Service (18.2%), Computer & Mathematical (16.7%), and Business & Financial Operations (14.5%). These occupational groups are expected to generate over 17,000 new jobs during the projection period.

Occupational declines result from decreasing industry employment and from technological modifications. While all occupational groups are projected to have job gains, Protective Service (2.1%); Farming, Fishing, & Forestry (2.5%); Education, Training, & Library (4.5%); and Office & Administrative Support (5.8%) occupations are projected to grow at much slower rates. It is important to note that while job gains are below average, there will still be a demand for over 33,000 workers in these occupational groups resulting from new jobs and the need to replace workers who leave their jobs.

Employment by Major Occupational Group

	Employment		Net Change	Percent Change	Openings Due to	
	2012	2022			Growth	Replacement
Total, All Occupations	494,130	545,550	51,420	10.4%	53,798	115,950
Management Occupations	24,287	26,930	2,643	10.9%	2,685	4,958
Business & Financial Operations Occupations	23,640	27,075	3,435	14.5%	3,505	4,817
Computer & Mathematical Occupations	12,754	14,888	2,134	16.7%	2,140	2,114
Architecture & Engineering Occupations	7,560	8,326	766	10.1%	801	1,767
Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	3,645	4,019	374	10.3%	380	999
Community & Social Service Occupations	9,942	11,247	1,305	13.1%	1,314	2,308
Legal Occupations	3,965	4,382	417	10.5%	417	639
Education, Training, & Library Occupations	31,806	33,234	1,428	4.5%	1,455	6,550
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	8,466	9,022	556	6.6%	614	1,964
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	36,275	40,886	4,611	12.7%	4,662	7,456
Healthcare Support Occupations	19,971	24,044	4,073	20.4%	4,087	3,793
Protective Service Occupations	10,788	11,014	226	2.1%	439	3,081
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	46,098	51,928	5,830	12.7%	5,830	18,120
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	18,212	20,245	2,033	11.2%	2,036	3,796
Personal Care & Service Occupations	18,846	22,271	3,425	18.2%	3,436	3,850
Sales & Related Occupations	50,222	53,319	3,097	6.2%	3,271	15,040
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	76,016	80,393	4,377	5.8%	5,338	16,125
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations	590	605	15	2.5%	29	163
Construction & Extraction Occupations	19,420	23,488	4,068	21.0%	4,082	3,047
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	16,943	18,413	1,470	8.7%	1,521	3,918
Production Occupations	30,927	33,576	2,649	8.6%	3,239	5,986
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	23,757	26,245	2,488	10.5%	2,517	5,459

Occupations with Largest Number of Openings

The occupations with the most total openings will be the ones most in demand over the projection period. The 50 occupations listed are projected to have over 93,000 job openings and account for more than half of the total openings through 2022. For most of the occupations listed, the need to replace workers leaving an occupation is projected to create more openings than openings created by new/expanding businesses.

Occupations with the Largest Number of Openings 2012 - 2022

Occupational Title	Total Openings	Occupational Title	Total Openings
Retail Salespersons	6,834	Carpenters	1,469
Waiters & Waitresses	5,353	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	1,435
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,268	Bartenders	1,333
Cashiers	5,191	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	1,292
Registered Nurses	4,125	Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	1,282
Nursing Assistants	3,883	Hosts & Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, & Coffee Shop	1,251
Customer Service Representatives	3,274	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	1,248
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, & Coffee Shop	2,313	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Technical Education	1,226
Office Clerks, General	2,233	Receptionists & Information Clerks	1,178
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	2,159	Management Analysts	1,172
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	2,080	Teacher Assistants	1,166
First-Line Supervisors of Office & Administrative Support Workers	1,968	Team Assemblers	1,153
Home Health Aides	1,955	Social & Human Service Assistants	1,097
Personal Care Aides	1,935	Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	1,097
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	1,880	Medical Secretaries	1,047
General & Operations Managers	1,761	Construction Laborers	1,005
Childcare Workers	1,708	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	976
Dishwashers	1,679	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	931
Accountants & Auditors	1,663	Packers & Packagers, Hand	912
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	1,644	Tellers	908
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	1,596	Financial Managers	883
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	1,518	Food Preparation Workers	864
Secretaries & Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	1,510	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	859
Cooks, Restaurant	1,488	Electricians	804
		Software Developers, Systems Software	788
		Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	782

2022 Projected Outlook & Educational Requirements for Available Jobs

Employment in Rhode Island is projected to grow at all education and skill levels, from jobs requiring less than a high school diploma to those requiring advanced degrees. During the 2012-2022 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill nearly 54,000 new jobs and to replace more than 115,000 workers who will leave their jobs for various reasons.

Parallel to the national distribution, jobs requiring a high school diploma for entry into an occupation represent the largest portion of the Rhode Island labor market. Nearly 40 percent of Rhode Island jobs require the minimum of a high school education; on par with the national percentage (40.1%) in this category. Between 2012 and 2022, there are 57,650 openings projected for occupations at this educational level. Thirty two percent are jobs due to growth in the economy with 68 percent due to replacement needs.

Jobs requiring college degrees (Associate, Bachelor's, Master's or Doctoral) represent more than a quarter (28.4%) of the current occupational distribution in Rhode Island.

Employment by Education, Work Experience and Training Requirements

	Employment		Openings Due to		Total Openings
	2012 Estimate	2022 Projection	Growth	Replacements	
Typical Education Needed for Entry	494,130	545,550	53,798	115,950	169,748
Doctoral or professional degree	18,723	20,379	1,687	3,925	5,612
Master's degree	9,629	10,586	976	1,953	2,929
Bachelor's degree	87,835	97,587	9,913	18,328	28,241
Associate's degree	24,293	27,493	3,244	4,770	8,014
Postsecondary non-degree award	29,839	33,704	4,022	5,981	10,003
Some college, no degree	6,230	6,619	389	1,322	1,711
High school diploma or equivalent	190,318	206,604	18,180	39,470	57,650
Less than high school	127,263	142,578	15,387	40,201	55,588
Typical Work Experience	494,130	545,550	53,798	115,950	169,748
5 years or more	13,893	15,457	1,584	2,594	4,178
Less than 5 years	50,969	56,176	5,375	10,638	16,013
None	429,268	473,917	46,839	102,718	149,557
Typical Training Requirements	494,130	545,550	53,798	115,950	169,748
Internship/residency	24,284	25,369	1,116	5,504	6,620
Apprenticeship	9,399	11,706	2,308	1,369	3,677
Long-term on-the-job training	23,120	24,736	1,914	5,201	7,115
Moderate-term on-the-job training	75,924	82,581	7,562	14,724	22,286
Short-term on-the-job training	192,352	211,559	20,051	54,102	74,153
None	169,051	189,599	20,847	35,050	55,897

Prior work experience in a related occupation is the typical method of entry for thirteen percent of the occupations in our workforce. The majority of occupations in this category are first-line supervisors or managers of office workers, service, sales and production occupations. Although work experience in a related occupation is beneficial for all occupations, this category is meant to identify work experience that is commonly considered necessary by employers, or is a commonly accepted substitute for other, more formal types of training or education.

- Less than six percent of the occupations which require work experience in a related occupation do not require a high school diploma.
- For nearly half (49.5%) of the occupations which require work experience in a related occupation, a high school diploma or equivalent is sufficient. Occupations that fall into this category include Executive Secretaries, Detectives & Criminal Investigators, Chefs & Head Cooks, Construction & Building Inspectors, Fire Inspectors & Investigators and First-Line Supervisors.
- Eighty percent of the jobs which require at least five years of work experience also require higher levels of education (bachelors degree or higher). Occupations that fall into this category include Financial Managers, Computer & Information Systems Managers, and Educational Administrators.

The “Training Requirements” category is meant to identify occupations for which individuals typically need additional training or preparation, once employed, to attain competency in the skills needed for that occupation. Training is occupation-specific rather than job-specific; skills learned can be transferred to another job in the same occupation. Assignments for this category include internship/residency; apprenticeship; long-term, moderate-term, or short-term on-the-job training; or none.

- **Internship/residency** - training that involves preparation in a field such as medicine or teaching, generally under supervision in a professional setting, such as a hospital or classroom. This type of training may occur before employment and is commonly required for state licensure or certification in fields including medicine, counseling, architecture or teaching. Examples of occupations in the internship/residency category include physicians & surgeons and marriage & family therapists.
- **Apprenticeship** - a formal relationship between a worker and sponsor that consists of a combination of on-the-job training and related occupation-specific technical instruction in which the worker learns the practical and theoretical aspects of an occupation. Apprenticeship programs are sponsored by individual employers, joint employer-and-labor groups and employer associations. The typical apprenticeship program provides at least 144 hours of occupation-specific technical instruction and 2,000 hours of on-the-job training per year over a 3-to-5 year period. Examples of occupations in the apprenticeship category include electricians and structural iron & steel workers.
- **Long-term on-the-job training** - more than 12 months of on-the-job training or, alternatively, combined work experience and formal classroom instruction needed for workers to develop the skills to attain competency. This on-the-job training category also includes employer-sponsored training programs. Such programs include those offered by fire and police academies and schools for air traffic controllers and flight attendants. Examples of occupations in the long-term on-the-job training category include automotive service technicians and mechanics.
- **Moderate-term on-the-job training** - requires 1 to 12 months of combined on-the-job experience and informal training. Examples of occupations in the moderate-term category include school bus drivers and advertising sales agents.
- **Short-term on-the-job training** - requires one month or less of on-the-job experience and informal training. Examples of occupations in the short-term category include retail salespersons and maids and housekeeping cleaners.
- **None** - no additional occupation-specific training or preparation is typically required to attain competency in the occupation. Examples of occupations that do not require occupation-specific on the job training include pharmacists, accountants, computer programmers.

Employment by Education Level within Economic Sector

Jobs requiring a High School Diploma or equivalency make up the largest portion of jobs in the Rhode Island labor market, accounting for 38.5 percent of the state's 2012 employment and dominating the occupational structure in many economic sectors. Economic sectors in which the majority of jobs require a high school diploma or equivalency include Mining (83.2%), Utilities (79.7%), Transportation & Warehousing (69.6%), Manufacturing (67.8%), Construction (65.4%), Wholesale Trade (61.9%), Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (60.8%) and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (50.5%).

Jobs where the minimum educational requirement is an Associate Degree or higher account for 28.4 percent of the Rhode Island based jobs, slightly higher than the national distribution (26.4%). Economic sectors with higher-than-average percentages of jobs requiring Associate Degrees or higher include Educational Services (63.7%), Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (62.0%), Management of Companies (49.5%), Health Care & Social Assistance (38.5%), Information (38.1%), Finance & Insurance (35.8%) and Government (35.6%).

Approximately one quarter of the state's jobs have no minimum educational requirement – less than High School. Over half these jobs are found in the Accommodation & Food Services (84.6%), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (69.5) and Retail Trade (67.8%) sectors.

Employment Estimates by Education Level within Economic Sector*

	Total All Levels	Less Than High School	High School or GED	Some College	Post Secondary	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Master's Degree	Professional or Doctoral Degree
Total Jobs by Education Level	494,130	127,263	190,318	6,230	29,839	24,293	87,835	9,629	18,723
Percent of Jobs by Education Level	100%	25.8%	38.5%	1.3%	6.0%	4.9%	17.8%	1.9%	3.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	716	69.5%	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining	188	13.9%	83.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	1,055	2.0%	79.7%	0.0%	5.1%	4.9%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	16,002	23.2%	65.4%	0.0%	2.5%	4.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Manufacturing	39,623	11.2%	67.8%	0.4%	4.9%	3.3%	11.9%	0.1%	0.4%
Wholesale Trade	16,843	19.4%	63.2%	1.2%	1.3%	3.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.1%
Retail Trade	46,905	67.8%	27.2%	0.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	9,780	25.3%	69.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Information	9,566	10.5%	44.9%	2.4%	4.1%	2.4%	34.5%	1.2%	0.0%
Finance & Insurance	23,310	0.9%	61.9%	1.3%	0.1%	2.0%	33.2%	0.1%	0.5%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,782	33.5%	60.8%	0.2%	0.1%	2.3%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Professional, Scientific & Tech. Services	21,472	1.9%	33.7%	2.0%	0.4%	12.9%	41.5%	0.4%	7.1%
Management of Companies	10,513	2.4%	45.8%	2.1%	0.2%	4.1%	44.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Administrative Support & Waste Mgmt.	24,102	38.2%	48.9%	0.1%	2.6%	3.4%	6.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Educational Services	44,178	7.0%	27.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.8%	41.4%	10.2%	10.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	80,648	14.4%	30.3%	0.4%	16.4%	20.2%	8.7%	3.3%	6.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7,618	36.9%	50.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.6%	9.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	44,131	84.6%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Services	17,370	24.2%	47.1%	0.1%	11.7%	2.3%	14.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Government	31,989	4.8%	49.8%	0.6%	9.1%	6.1%	23.3%	2.4%	3.7%

* Education levels by sector are based on 2010 projections.

RI's Population Growth Slows

Between 2000 and 2010, every New England state reported population growth, although at a slower growth rate than the nation as a whole (9.7%). Rhode Island's population growth rate was only 0.4 percent, last in New England and second slowest growing state in the nation, trailing only Michigan (-0.6%).

Nevada (+35.1%) reported the largest increase in population over the last decade. Arizona (+24.6%), Utah (+23.8%), Idaho (+21.1%) and Texas (+20.6%) all posted population increases above 20 percent.

Between 2000 and 2010, the South (+14.3%) and West (+13.8%) regions' populations grew at a much faster rate than the Midwest (3.9%) and Northeast (+3.2%) regions' populations.

Rhode Island's population estimate peaked at 1,074,579 in 2004 and has declined each year until 2013. The largest loss occurred between 2004 and 2005 (-6,663).

Between 2010 and 2013, only two states recorded a loss in population, Rhode Island (-0.1%) and Maine (-0.004%). The areas with the largest population growth over this period were North Dakota (+7.6%), the District of Columbia (+7.4%), Texas (+5.2%) and Utah (+5.0%).

Rhode Island Population

2000	1,048,319
2001	1,057,142
2002	1,065,995
2003	1,071,342
2004	1,074,579
2005	1,067,916
2006	1,063,096
2007	1,057,315
2008	1,055,003
2009	1,053,646
2010	1,052,567
2011	1,050,350
2012	1,050,304
2013	1,051,511

Population Data for New England States Census 2000 - 2010 - 2013

	2000	2010	2013	Numerical Change		Percent Change	
	Census Population	Census Population	Census Estimate	2000-2010	2010-2013	2000-2010	2010-2013
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,574,097	3,596,080	168,532	21,983	4.9%	0.6%
Maine	1,274,923	1,328,361	1,328,302	53,438	-59	4.2%	-0.004%
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,547,629	6,692,824	198,532	145,195	3.1%	2.2%
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,316,470	1,323,459	80,684	6,989	6.5%	0.5%
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,052,567	1,051,511	4,248	-1,056	0.4%	-0.1%
Vermont	608,827	625,741	626,630	16,914	889	2.8%	0.1%
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	316,128,839	27,323,632	7,383,301	9.7%	2.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 & 2010 Census and 2013 Census Population Estimates

- The growth rates in all of the New England states were below the national population increase of 2.4 percent: Rhode Island (-0.1%), Maine (-0.004%), Vermont (+0.1%), New Hampshire (+0.5%), Connecticut (+0.6%) and Massachusetts (+2.2%).
- The resident population in Rhode Island declined by 0.1 of a percent, or 1,056 individuals, to an estimated 1.05 million residents in 2013.
- The Midwest (+0.9%) and Northeast (+1.1%) were the slowest growing regions in the country between 2010 and 2013, while the South (+3.3%) and West (+3.2%) regions added the highest percentage of residents.

Local Population Trends



- Between 2010 and 2013, Rhode Island lost 1,056 residents, a loss of 0.1% of the state's population.
- Of the 39 cities and towns, 21 communities lost population from 2010 to 2013.
- Newport reflected the largest annual population percentage decline (-2.6%), followed by Bristol (-2.5%) and Richmond (-1.2%).
- Eighteen communities in Rhode Island reported population gains between 2010 and 2013, with Exeter (+1.9%), North Smithfield (+1.8%) and Cumberland (+1.6%) reporting the largest growth on a percentage basis.
- Eleven communities added over 100 residents since 2010, led by Cumberland (+549), Johnston (+276) and North Smithfield (+211).
- Five communities lost over 200 residents between 2010 and 2013. Warwick (-701) lost the most residents, followed by Newport (-645), Bristol (-569), North Kingstown (-302) and West Warwick (-298).

Rhode Island City and Town Population Estimates

Geographic Area	Census 2010	Estimate 2013	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Rhode Island	1,052,567	1,051,511	-1,056	-0.1%
Bristol County	49,875	49,220	-655	-1.3%
Barrington	16,310	16,293	-17	-0.1%
Bristol	22,954	22,385	-569	-2.5%
Warren	10,611	10,542	-69	-0.7%
Kent County	166,158	165,035	-1,123	-0.7%
Coventry	35,014	34,935	-79	-0.2%
East Greenwich	13,146	13,131	-15	-0.1%
Warwick	82,672	81,971	-701	-0.8%
West Greenwich	6,135	6,105	-30	-0.5%
West Warwick	29,191	28,893	-298	-1.0%
Newport County	82,888	82,397	-491	-0.6%
Jamestown	5,405	5,472	67	1.2%
Little Compton	3,492	3,503	11	0.3%
Middletown	16,150	16,154	4	0.0%
Newport	24,672	24,027	-645	-2.6%
Portsmouth	17,389	17,383	-6	0.0%
Tiverton	15,780	15,858	78	0.5%
Providence County	626,667	628,600	1,933	0.3%
Burrillville	15,955	16,109	154	1.0%
Central Falls	19,376	19,416	40	0.2%
Cranston	80,387	80,566	179	0.2%
Cumberland	33,506	34,055	549	1.6%
East Providence	47,037	47,149	112	0.2%
Foster	4,606	4,656	50	1.1%
Glocester	9,746	9,854	108	1.1%
Johnston	28,769	29,045	276	1.0%
Lincoln	21,105	21,299	194	0.9%
North Providence	32,078	32,238	160	0.5%
North Smithfield	11,967	12,178	211	1.8%
Pawtucket	71,148	71,172	24	0.0%
Providence	178,042	177,994	-48	0.0%
Scituate	10,329	10,433	104	1.0%
Smithfield	21,430	21,410	-20	-0.1%
Woonsocket	41,186	41,026	-160	-0.4%
Washington County	126,979	126,259	-720	-0.6%
Charlestown	7,827	7,781	-46	-0.6%
Exeter	6,425	6,546	121	1.9%
Hopkinton	8,188	8,116	-72	-0.9%
Narragansett	15,868	15,706	-162	-1.0%
New Shoreham	1,051	1,041	-10	-1.0%
North Kingstown	26,486	26,184	-302	-1.1%
Richmond	7,708	7,613	-95	-1.2%
South Kingstown	30,639	30,615	-24	-0.1%
Westerly	22,787	22,657	-130	-0.6%

Source: US Census Bureau

Rhode Island's Foreign-Born Population

Rhode Island's total resident population showed only modest growth in the late 1980s and the 1990s, with increases of 5.9 percent from 1980-1990 and 4.5 percent from 1990-2000. In comparison, the nation's population expanded by 9.8 percent from 1980-1990 and 13.2 percent from 1990-2000. Between 2000 and 2010, Rhode Island's total resident population showed a net gain of 4,248, a growth rate of just 0.4 percent and far below the national growth rate of 9.7 percent. Since 2010, the state's population has declined by -0.1 percent.

However, while the total growth rate for the state has been declining, the percentage of Rhode Islanders who are foreign-born has been increasing over the past two decades. In 1990, less than one out of ten residents were foreign-born, while by 2013 the ratio had increased to nearly one out of eight.

	Census 2000	Census 2010	Estimate 2013*
Rhode Island			
Total Population	1,048,319	1,052,567	1,051,511
Foreign-Born	119,277	134,335*	135,972
Percent Foreign-Born	11.4%	12.8%	12.9%

*Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

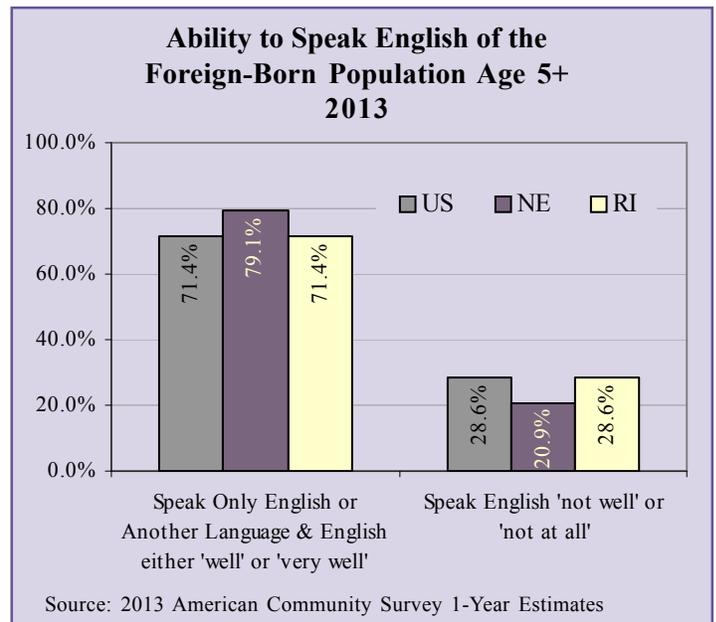
- The rate of growth of the foreign-born population has outpaced the total population growth from 2000 to 2010. While total population increased by 4,248 (0.4%) residents, the number of foreign-born residents increased by 15,058 (12.6%). Between 2000 and 2013, the number of foreign-born residents increased by 16,695 (+14.0%).
- In 2013, foreign-born residents in Rhode Island were most likely to have come from Latin America (45.6%). This also held true for the US as a whole (51.9%) and the New England states of Connecticut (45.0%) and Massachusetts (35.8%).
- Of the remaining New England states, Maine's foreign-born residents were more likely to come from Asia (28.9%), New Hampshire's foreign-born residents from Asia (35.3%) and Vermont's foreign-born residents from Europe (29.7%).
- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of African- and Latin American-born foreigners than New England as a whole.
- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of European- and African-born foreigners than the US.

Place of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population 2013

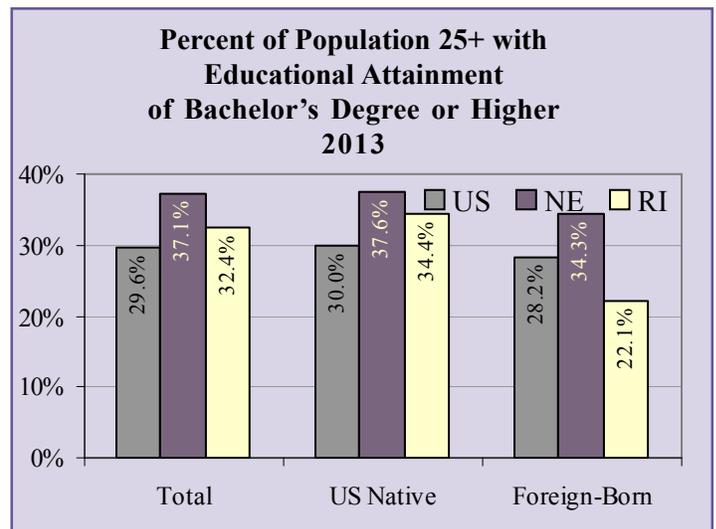
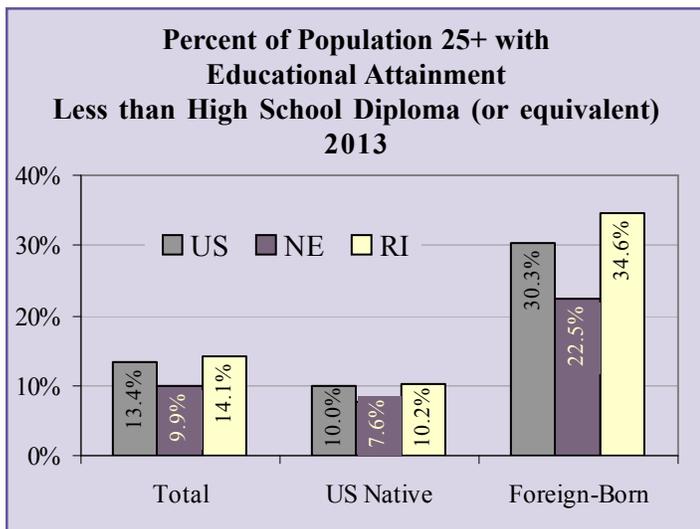
	RI	US	NE	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Foreign-Born	12.9%	13.1%	12.5%	13.9%	3.4%	15.6%	5.7%	4.3%
<i>Place of Birth:</i>								
Europe	21.3%	11.6%	23.9%	25.9%	23.1%	22.9%	25.6%	29.7%
Asia	18.6%	29.5%	27.0%	23.3%	28.9%	29.2%	35.3%	28.5%
Africa	12.5%	4.4%	7.3%	2.8%	12.2%	8.7%	4.3%	8.7%
Oceania	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Latin America	45.6%	51.9%	37.5%	45.0%	9.8%	35.8%	21.2%	11.0%
Northern America	1.6%	2.0%	4.1%	2.7%	24.8%	3.2%	13.3%	21.6%

Source: 2013 American Community Survey

- Of the European-born Rhode Islanders, the majority were born in Portugal (50.4%), while the majority of those African-born residents were from Western Africa (84.2%).
- Of the Latin-born Rhode Islanders, 44.2 percent were from the Caribbean, 38.9 percent from Central America and 16.9 percent from South America.
- Rhode Island (28.6%) had a higher percentage of foreign-born residents that speak English either 'not well' or 'not at all' than New England (20.9%) and equal to the United States (28.6%).
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (34.6%) was more than three times as likely to have not graduated high school than those residents who were born in the US (10.2%).



- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (34.6%) were more likely than New England (22.5%) and US (30.3%) foreign-born residents to have not graduated from high school.
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (22.1%) was less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than those residents who were US natives (34.4%).
- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (22.1%) were less likely than New England (34.3%) and US (28.2%) foreign-born residents to have a bachelor's degree or higher.
- The gap between native-born and foreign-born residents with a bachelor's degree or higher is much greater in Rhode Island (12.3 percentage points) than in New England (3.3 percentage points) and the United States (1.8 percentage points).



Source: 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
 US Native: born in the United States, Puerto Rico, US territory or born abroad to American parents

Education Counts

Not long ago, most people were able to get a well-paying job with not much more than a high school diploma. However, today's economy places a much higher premium on additional years of schooling. Our ability to compete in a global economy is dependent on the knowledge and skills of our workforce and its ability to learn and adapt to new situations.

Each level of education attained provides more return than the level below. The benefits gained from an educated workforce are important for both the residents and the economy as a whole. Research shows that higher levels of individual educational attainment lead to:

- Greater rates of workforce participation
- Readily transferable skills
- Reduced reliance on government assistance programs
- Higher annual earnings
- Better job opportunities

According to the US Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 37.7 percent of the US population aged 25 or older has an associate's degree or higher, while Americans who did not graduate high school or receive a high school equivalency comprise 13.4 percent of the population. In comparison, 40.7 percent of Rhode Islanders have an associate degree or higher, while 14.1 percent of Rhode Islanders do not have a high school diploma or equivalency.

- Rhode Island ranks fifth in New England in the percentage of adults (32.4%) who have obtained at least a Bachelor's degree, but is above the national average (29.6%).

Educational Attainment for the United States and New England for Population Aged 25 Years and Older, 2013

	RI	United States	New England	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Population (25 Years and Older)	719,956	210.9 million	10.1 million	2,465,315	953,962	4,604,795	924,568	436,174
Less than 9th Grade	6.1%	5.8%	4.4%	4.5%	2.9%	4.9%	2.9%	3.2%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	8.0%	7.6%	5.5%	5.9%	5.2%	5.2%	4.4%	5.3%
High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative	26.6%	27.8%	27.5%	27.3%	33.8%	25.9%	29.3%	30.6%
Some College, No Degree	18.5%	21.1%	17.3%	17.7%	20.2%	16.0%	19.4%	16.9%
Associate's Degree	8.3%	8.1%	8.1%	7.5%	9.6%	7.7%	9.5%	8.2%
Bachelor's Degree	19.8%	18.4%	21.3%	20.6%	18.1%	22.5%	21.9%	21.4%
Graduate or Professional Degree	12.6%	11.2%	15.8%	16.6%	10.1%	17.8%	12.6%	14.3%
Not a High School Graduate or Equivalent	14.1%	13.4%	9.9%	10.4%	8.1%	10.1%	7.3%	8.5%
High School Graduate or Higher	85.9%	86.6%	90.1%	89.7%	91.8%	89.9%	92.8%	91.5%
Associate's Degree or Higher	40.7%	37.7%	45.2%	44.7%	37.8%	48.0%	44.0%	43.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	32.4%	29.6%	37.1%	37.2%	28.2%	40.3%	34.6%	35.7%

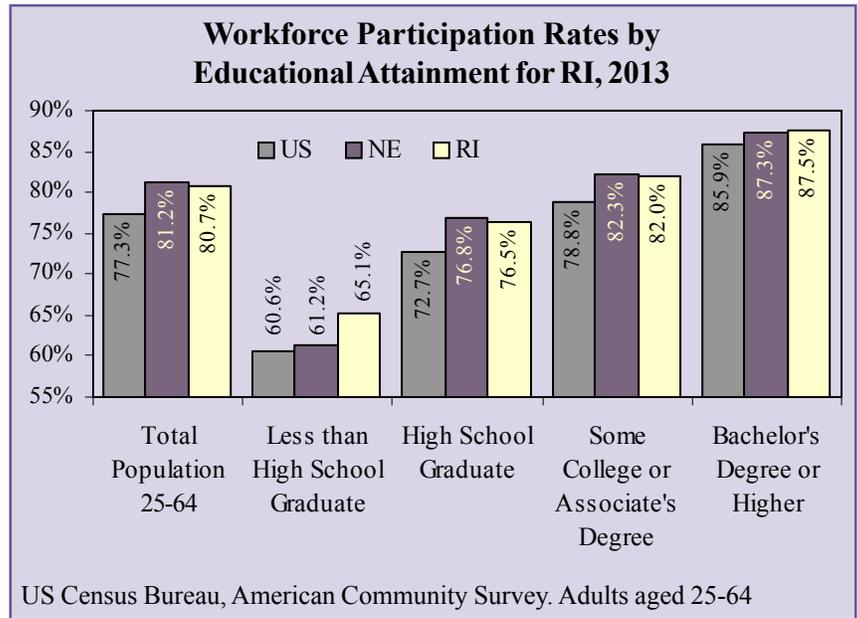
US Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

- Rhode Island (85.9%) ranks last in New England and 35th nationally in the percentage of adults (25+ years) who have at least graduated from high school.
- Rhode Island (12.6%), along with New Hampshire (12.6%), ranks fourth in New England and 10th nationally in the percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree.

Nationally, individuals aged 25-64 with bachelor's degrees or higher have civilian workforce participation rates that are 13.2 percentage points higher than those with high school diplomas.

Rhode Islanders experienced an 11.0 percentage point increase in workforce participation between those with a high school diploma and those with at least a bachelor's degree.

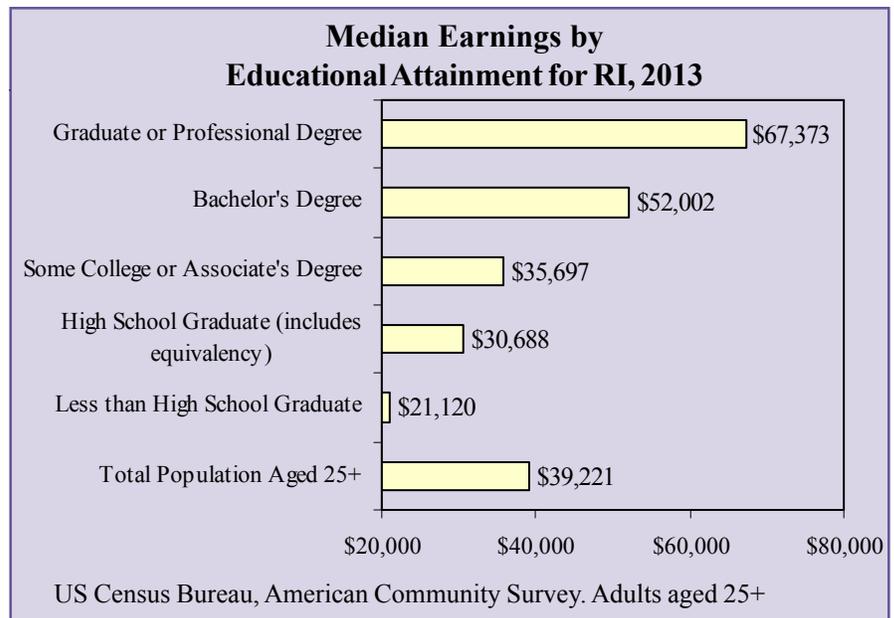
In New England, the payoff in terms of workforce participation for those earning a bachelor's degree or higher compared to a high school diploma varies from a high of 15.7 percentage points in Maine to a low of 7.9 percentage points in New Hampshire.



It should be noted that the starting point for workforce participation rates of working-aged adults (aged 25-64) varies depending on the state. In New England, the workforce participation rate of adults ranged from a high of 81.9 percent in Connecticut and New Hampshire to a low of 77.4 percent in Maine. Rhode Island's labor force participation rate was 80.7 percent. Nationally, the workforce participation rate of adults (aged 25-64) was 77.3 percent.

Higher levels of education are associated with higher earnings.

- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a high school diploma or equivalency are \$9,568 more than median earnings for individuals without a high school diploma.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a bachelor's degree are \$21,314 more than median earnings for individuals with a high school diploma or equivalency.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a graduate or professional degree are \$15,371 more than median earnings for individuals with bachelor's degree.



Education benefits not only the individual but our state economy as well. Highlighting Rhode Island's workforce demographics is only a first step in focusing attention on the relationship between adult learning and workforce development.

Sources

Unless otherwise indicated, the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, Labor Market Information unit is the source of the data for this publication.

Several programs provided the foundation for the information:

- **Current Employment Statistics (CES)*** program provides current estimates of non-farm establishment employment as well as hours and earnings for production workers employed in the Manufacturing sector. The CES program derives its data from a monthly survey of approximately 1,500 Rhode Island businesses.
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)*** program provides monthly employment and quarterly wages by industry, location and size of employer. The QCEW program derives its data from the quarterly tax reports submitted by employers subject to Rhode Island's Unemployment Insurance law. This information is supplemented with data collected from government agencies and businesses with multiple locations.
- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)*** program provides monthly estimates of the labor force, resident employment, number of unemployed and the unemployment rates for the state and cities and towns. The LAUS estimates are derived from the Current Population Survey, a household survey.
- **Industry and Occupational Projections** provide outlook information on future job growth expectations by industry and occupation. The ten-year projections data are updated every two years and are derived from a national model which incorporates Rhode Island industry data and economic variables.
- **Administrative Data** provides statistics on claims activities, which are derived from the Department of Labor and Training's Unemployment Insurance records.

The Labor Market Information unit also acknowledges the following sources:

- US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- US Census Bureau
- The Conference Board's Help Wanted Online (HWOL)

* Developed through a cooperative program between the State of Rhode Island and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)



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